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VOL. XX NO. 64— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Over 120 Persons Arrested In Bombay On "Peasants' Day"

SAFFRON UNIFORMED VOLUNTEERS ROUNDED UP AT AZAD MAIDAN

Surprise Arrests Of 12 Persons In Court

More than 100 saffron uniformed volunteers were put under arrest at Azad Maidan on Tuesday and marched to the police lock-up.

The volunteers entered the maidan in perfect military formation from the Girgaum end and were marching to the Waudby Road end to attend a meeting in celebration of the "Peasants' Day."

Hardly had they neared the Esplanade Police Station when the lathi police force rushed at them with their sticks swinging in the air. The volunteers immediately squatted on the ground. They were then put under arrest and marched to the police station in lorries.

The arrest of these 100 volunteers was the signal for the large number of people who had gathered there to raise Congress slogans and cheer the arrested Congressmen.

The crowd who continued to indulge in demonstration had to be chased away by the police and a few more arrests were made.

The 19th Emergency Council which was at the head of the procession was also arrested along with the volunteers.

Earlier in the day 12 persons were arrested in the Esplanade Police Court where they had come to hear the cases of the Congressmen on trial.

There was a hartal in the city.

Hartal In The City

Bombay observed on Tuesday what was described as the "Peasants' Day." The prominent markets and bazars in the city observed a hartal and suspended business for the day.

The Cotton Market, Javeri Bazar and the Cloth Markets were all closed for the day, and shops in Kalbadevi and Princess Street also remained closed.

Shops in the Dava Bazar (Medicine Market) where the merchants have been served with notices under the Ordinance by the Police Commissioner asking them not to close shops were half opened, but it appeared that very little or no business was transacted.

SCENES AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Long before the time of the meeting, knots of people had begun to enter into the maidan from all sides. The police vans were also hovering round the maidan. A large crowd of people was awaiting the arrival of the procession. A few minutes past 6 o'clock, a fairly long procession of about 100 volunteers headed by the 19th Emergency Council, was seen coming from the direction of the Wellington Cinema.

When half a dozen national flags, fluttering in the air, were observed from a distance by a crowd, people ran towards the direction whence the processionists were coming. As soon as the procession reached the middle of the maidan, about a 100 lathi police with a dozen officers emerged from the Esplanade police station and ran towards the advancing procession and stopped the volunteers.

This was a signal for the processionists to squat on the ground, and while they did so, the police surrounded them.

The Emergency Council was then arrested, and with it all the processionists, who had now got up, were marched to the Esplanade police station. Soon after the police withdrew for a time, and seeing that the field was clear, a large crowd of people collected opposite the police station and began to raise national slogans. Every ten minutes the police appeared on the scene, and chased the crowd far into the maidan.

The last five men were arrested with the help of plain clothes men, who had mixed with the crowd. As the crowd began to shout, the plain clothes men, at a signal from an officer, handed over the persons standing nearest to them to the police.

In all about 100 people were arrested and detained in the lock up.

The ambulance cars were seen moving about but there was practically no work for them.

Mrs. Sadanand Released

Mrs. S. Sadanand, who was arrested with Mr. Sadanand, and detained in the Arthur Road Jail, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, was released on Tuesday afternoon. On her release, she was served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking her not to take any part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Congress Volunteer Sentenced

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested on Monday evening on the New Queen's Road, while distributing the programme for "The Peasants' Day," was found guilty under Section 18 (1), in the same Court and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Christian volunteer of the Congress, who was charged for the same offence as the above, and who said that he was going towards Chaupatty to distribute the handbills and was arrested before he could do so, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 18 (1).

(Other Congress news on page 5)

PORBANDER TO CAPTAIN INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND

Jahangir Khan Takes Vizianagaram's Place

NEW DELHI, March 15.

An official announcement by the Board of Control for Cricket in India states that the captaincy of the Indian Cricket Team touring England this Spring, which was rendered vacant owing to the regretted inability of the Maharaja of Patiala to proceed to England, has now been accepted by H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder, who has been good enough to take his place as the Captain of the Team.

H.H. the Maharaja of Porbunder will be sailing with the team aboard the "Strathnaver," on the 2nd of April. The Committee has selected Mr. Jahangir Khan (Punjab) to fill the vacancy in the team caused by the withdrawal owing to ill-health of the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The team have been the guest of H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala for the past few weeks and have greatly benefited by physical training and cricket-coaching which they have received from Mr. F.A. Tarrant and Duleepsinghji to whom the Board are much indebted for their assistance. The successful completion of the selection and training of the team has been due largely to the advice and help which the Board have received from His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the Board expresses their deep sense of gratitude to him for all that he has done to assist them. The team will now disperse for a few days' rest before they sail from Bombay on 2nd April.—A.P.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU

Seriously Ill At Lucknow

ALLAHABAD, March 15

Mrs. Motilal Nehru is said to be seriously ill at Lucknow.—A. P.

NEUTRALISING CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

Conservative India Committee's Move

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Conservative India Committee has decided to impress on the Government the necessity of active efforts to neutralise "malicious" Congress propaganda not only in India, but also in other codntries, particularly the United States.—Reuter.

DAIL AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

De Valera Makes No Statement

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Contrary to the usual practire on the installation of the new Government the President Mr. De Valera speaking in Gaelic made no statement about policy when the Dail re-assembled at Dublin.

It is expected that he will have something to say about the oath of allegiance to the King which his extremist followers are bent on abolishing.—Reuter.

MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI JAILED

Placed In "C" Class

GIVEN SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

SURAT, Mar. 15.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at Bardoli to-day and sentenced by the Bardoli Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

She has been placed in "C" Class. Mrs. Gandhi has been brought to the Surat Sub-Jail.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

Election To Prussian Diet Postponed

LONDON, March 14.

Berlin.—On the ground of desirability of disposing of the budget in a normal fashion; elections to the Prussian Diet have been postponed till 24th April.—Reuter.

CORRECTION OF MISTAKE.

In the Berlin telegram of 14th March, giving a final official figures of voting in the German Presidential election, the number of votes polled by Duesterberg should be read as 2,557,876, and not 2,557,860.—Reuter.

Carnera-Cock Fight Postponed

London. — The Carnera-Cock fight which was fixed for Thursday has now been postponed until 23rd March owing to the fact that a great number of the audience will be going over-night to Aintree to witness the Grand National.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF ADEN A SETTLED FACT

Mr. Petit's Protests Against "Purdah" Move Of No Avail

MOVE FOR GETTING GOVERNMENT SANCTION FOR HOSPITAL LOTTERIES

The Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution on Tuesday recommending to the Governor-in-Council that the civil administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Government of India.

A SETTLED FACT.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the Leader of the House, declared that the transfer of Aden to the Government of India had been practically decided upon and that the Central Government had even made a provision in its budget for Aden. The change was likely to come into effect by the beginning of the next financial year.

"PURDAH" MOVE.

Mr. J. B. Petit, strongly protested against the action of the Government of India for taking such an important decision in "purdah" without consulting the Bombay Government or the Council. He feared that the move might be merely a stepping stone for the ultimate transfer of Aden, which had political advantages to the Colonial Government.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE.

The Leader of the House agreed to convey the views of the Council to the Government of India. As regards the fear entertained by Mr. Petit, he said that the Viceroy had given an assurance to a deputation of Indian merchants that if at all they thought of transferring Aden to the Colonial Government they would ascertain the views of all concerned.

HOSPITAL SWEEPSTAKE.

Another resolution adopted by the House recommended to Government to take steps to institute a Government Hospital lottery for the purpose of supplementing the funds required for re-opening the beds in the hospitals which were closed for financial reasons.

Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, announced that the Bombay Government wrote to the Government of India in June 1931 seeking sanction for starting a State lottery but the latter turned the proposal down. But he would try again by conveying the sense of the House to the Central Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) moved the resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council that the civil administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Government of India. He did not want the Bombay Government to meekly part with Aden which was a precious possession. Since Aden came into the hands of Britain in 1840 its trade and every thing that was worth having there had been built up by the capital provided by Bombay people and in a sense it was a district of the Bombay Presidency.

If the transfer was proposed to be made for political or military reasons then it was a differen. matter but the plea of the Bombay Government that the transfer was proposed for financial reasons could not stand. The Government of India was equally in financial plight and he urged that on no account should Aden be allowed to be taken over from Bombay.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) moved an amendment adding a rider to the resolution that no steps in the direction of the transfer should be taken without first giving an opportunity to the House to express its views in the matter.

PROSPERITY OF ADEN.

Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah, the leader of the House, was emphatically of the opinion that the trade of Aden would not suffer if it was transferred to the Government of India. The latter, he said, would like to see the prosperity of Aden and encourage its trade. Most of the income of Aden, he said, went to the Government of India and the Bombay Government got only Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs out of Excise and Stamps revenue. When the local Government was itself faced with a deficit how could it afford to maintain Aden which showed deficits. "Is this House prepared to spend Rs. 62 lakhs on Aden when we have not enough money for our own departments?" He asked.

The President at this stage wanted to know from the Leader of the House whether the transfer has already taken place.

Sir Gulam Husein then read extracts from a reply recently given by Sir Charles Watson in the Assembly to a member, which stated: "The Honorable Member has, no doubt, seen the press note issued in December last and that since then the question had been further considered by the Government of India and they had with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government decided to transfer the civil administration of Aden to the Government of India the intention being to effect the change by the beginning of the next financial year."

He added that the Central Government had also made a provision in its budget for Aden.

IN THE INTERESTS OF PEOPLE.

Sir Reginald Spence (Bombay Europeans) thought that the people of Aden would be very much better under the Government of India. As a matter of fact he knew that the public were in favour of coming under the Government of India rather than go over to the Colonial Government.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Mill owners) referred to the reply given by the Viceroy to a deputation of Indian merchants on this question, and said that a clear case had not been made out for the transfer of Aden.

MR. PETIT'S FEARS.

If it was a costly proposition to retain Aden he did not see why the Government of India should be anxious to take it over. He could not believe that the Government of India had done this out of charity. In view of the political importance of Aden he feared that it may be a stepping stone for the ultimate transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office.

The Government objection to keep Aden appeared to be that they had to spend something like Rs. 60 lakhs. But from the reply given by the Government of India to the Indian merchants it was not clear that they had to spend such a large sum. The figure given by them was that the loss was two to three lakhs. He would ask the leader of the House to make this point clear.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah said that the Bombay Government was practically spending nothing for providing education, medical relief and other amenities in Aden.

Mr. Petit continuing said that the loss of three lakhs should hardly be a ground for the arbitrary transfer of Aden from Bombay. He was inclined to think that there was something more at the bottom of this affair.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Political Secretary said that the position of the Local Government was that of an agent to the Government of India. The Bombay Government was responsible under the Government of India Act for local Self-Government, education, public health, reserved police force, and transferred subjects.

SERVING

There difficul

"MILD LATHI CHARGES" IN COUNCIL OF STATE!

Rai Bahadur Withdraws Resolution Asking For More Humane Ways Of Dispersing Crowds

MARSHALL OF ASSEMBLY MARCHED TO POLICE STATION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 15.

There was a sharp divergence of views between Mr. Emerson and Sir John Thompson as regards the methods of dealing with crowds in the present Civil Disobedience Movement.

This feature came out striking in the debate which Rai Bahadur Jagdish Prasad, who declared himself as a friend of the British Government, initiated in the Council of State. Both his resolution and his speech were marked with his self restraint and moderation upon which he was congratulated by almost every speaker.

He did not want Ordinances to be withdrawn but if Ordinances were to continue then he wanted that powers given under them should be exercised with the utmost restraint and foresight. He impressed the House, when in one sentence, he pithily remarked, "We Peace-Loving People who have nothing to do with the movement stand in jeopardy of life and liberty by the continuance of the present struggle."

Rai Bahadur's studied moderation failed to evoke sufficient response. In fact speaker after speaker got up to oppose the resolution. So much so that Sir John Thomoson was gratified to find that "those who came to attack the Government were dispersed by mild lathi charges of Mr. Emerson, and Mehta and others".

Mr. G. A. Natesan and Mr. B. C. Banarji who ventured to advice the Governmeht not to allow the abuse of powers by their agents were in fact severely handled by the heavy trio of G. Narayanaswami Chetty, B. K. Basu and Sir Philip Browne who asked them to come out in the open and abuse the Congress as well for their unlawful activities.

Mr. Emerson was in a mood to sympathise with the resolution and explained how in all the three points raised in the resolution the Government had anticipated him and were doing everything possible to prevent the abuse of special powers conferred by the Ordinances.

But Sir John Thompson the Chief Commissioner of the Imperial Capital where only two days ago there were lathi charges propounded a theory that "a lathi is a weapon to strike with and that there is no such thing as a slow motion in a lathi charge." This astounding statement was at once seized by Mr. Jagdish Prasad for his summing up but as the House was generally hostile and determined to reject the resolution he was content with the helpful speech of the Home Secretary and withdrew the resolution.

MARSHALL OF ASSEMBLY TAKEN TO POLICE STATION.

According to lobby reports the Marshall of the Assembly on Sunday last was taken by a sub-Inspector of police to the Senior Superintendent of Police as a stone was alleged to have been thrown from his residence. After something like an enquiry the Marshall was allowed to go home.

Another interesting lobby report is that a score of assistants and clerks belonging to the Railway Mail service were arrested on Sunday last in connection with the disturbances in the city and were taken to the police station where they were detained for an hour.

Mr. Booth, Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had an interview with the Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendent of Police in this connection and explained to them how by the arrest of these persons Government work had suffered and that they were only taking rest in the house during their off duty. It is stated that satisfactory assurance was forthcoming on this point.

Coalmen Join Dock Yards Strike

NUMBER OF PATHAN "BLACKLEGS" SMUGGLED IN

PICKETS ASSAULTED AT THE GATES.

The strike of the Dock workers is gaining in strength and drawing more workers in sympathy. Two thousand coalmen have joined strike on Tuesday morning and it is understood that the Port Trust employees will follow suit.

Vigorous picketing is carried on by batches of Union volunteers in red uniforms at all the gates leading to the Docks from Apollo Bunder to Mazagon. The efforts of the volunteers have been successful as far as the Hindu and Muslim workers are concerned. But an attempt has been made by the stevedors to engage Pathan "black legs." Lorry loads of Pathans were brought into the docks during the night and gates which usually remain closed during the night were opened to smuggle them in.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the strikers was held in Masjid Siding road early on Tuesday morning. Mr. Abdul Majid presided, and prominent among the speakers were Mr. V. B. Karnik and Mr. C. Mascarenas. The workers then went in a procession round the docks shouting the slogans "Dock Workers Unite", "Workers of the World Unite", and other Labour slogans. The procession was full of Red banners and Red slogans. A similar procession was taken out in the evening at 4 o'clock. A meeting was held at night at 7 p.m. Dr. M.R. Shetty president of the Union presided. Addressing the workers he said that they had passed a critical day very successfully and to the credit of the workers who were prepared to fight to the bitter end. He exhorted them not to be deterred by the attempts of the agents of the employers who were importing "black legs". They must devise means to stop that and keep up the solidarity of the workrs.

UNITED FRONT.

Miss Maniben Kara reminded the workers that the success of their struggle depended on their united front. They were able to draw the coalmen with them. If they succeed in drawing the Port Trust employees and the seamen the success of their struggle was assured. They should therefore try to rouse up the sympathy of other workers and develop the strike into a general strike.

Mr. Charles Mascarenas said that the class issues in the struggle were becoming clear to the workers now. On one side that is the Union leading their struggle supported by all the workers in the docks, the coalman, the Port Trust Employees and commanding the sympathy of the A.I.T.U.C. Every attempt was being made to crush the determination of the workers, but it was impossible to do so as the workers had shown perfect solidarity with the exception of a few "black legs" Pathans.

A POWERFUL WEAPON.

Mr. V. B. Karnik said that strike was a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class. It was the only weapon which they could use for the redress of their grievances effectively. It was necessary therefore to organize the workers and resort to direct action in order to improve the conditions of work and their standard of living. He asked the coalmen and godown workers to start a Union of their own which would work in conjunction (with the dock workers' Union. All their demands would also be included in the dock workers struggle as they had now joined the strike of the dock workers.

The meeting was then addressed by several workers, who expressed their determination to carry on the strike.

The strikers who number about 6,000 were joined by about 2,000 coal workers and godown-men. They marched in procession this morning from gate to gate, carrying posters and shouting slogans like "Workers of the World Unite." "Down with Capitalism," etc.

PICKETS BEATEN.

An exciting incident happened near the Alexandra Red gate where the Union volunteers, it is alleged, were beaten

The se[illegible]al gates at the docks, about [illegible]ere picketed from the early [illegible] of the morning. Whe[illegible]ock tower whistled the[illegible]r resuming work, not a[illegible]er entered the gates. [illegible]nd strikers gathered [illegible]and affirmed their [illegible]titude by shouting [illegible]gans.

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Easy purchase terms for electrical installations for lights, fans and heating.

Spread the expense over five years.

Details from:

B E S T.,
Electric House,
Fort, Bombay.
4539

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ) and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant (HOLI), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. L...
Secretary & Treasu...
Bombay, 14th Marc...

Public Notices

NOTICE

RE. THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.

INFORMAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an Informal Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the proposals for reduction of capital and for reconstruction issued by the Directors. Shareholders are requested to attend.
4562

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients mentioned below that the partnership subsisting between our clients in the name of Messrs. PATEL & CO., in Kerosene and Petrol businesses at Mahomedalli Road, has been DISSOLVED since Kartak Sud 1st S.Y. 1988 (10th November, 1931) and that the businesses and shops in Kerosene and Petrol have been respectively taken over by Mr. Surajlal Atmaram Patel and Mr. Abdulhussein Fazalbhoy. The goodwill however of both has been assigned to Mr. Surajlal Atmaram Patel. Mr. Surajlal Atmaram Patel will carry on the said business in Kerosene in the name of Messrs. Patel and Co., at the same premises and Mr. Abdulhussein Fazalbhoy will carry on the said business in Petrol in the same premises but in the name of Royal Auto Supply Co. The said businesses will hereafter be at the risk and account of the parties respectively carrying on the same.
Dated this 14th day of Mar. 1932.
RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Attorneys for Surajlal Atmaram Patel and Abdulhussein Fazalbhoy.
4568.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANANDRAI MANEKLAL MEHTA has contracted to sell to our client AMRUTLAL MOTICHAND DADIYA, the property mentioned below:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being plot No. 18 forming part of the Diana Park Estate with the Bungalow, dwelling houses and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2370 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 59, entry No. 781 and bearing Municipal Old No. 27 A, New No. 113 A, and bounded on the East by the Road marked Y on the General plan of the Diana Park Estate, on the west by the vacant land bearing Survey No. 133, on the north by the property bearing plot No. 19 of the said Diana Park Estate and on the south by the plot No. 7 of the said Diana Park Estate.

NANOOBHAI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1932.
4567

ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCH

14 Ct. Rs. 6/8 & 18 Ct. Rs. 3/8 only.

Very pretty, lovely shaped as shown here with a strong, machinery and accurate time keeper. Guarantee 10 Years. Free repairs done during guarantee period. Price for 14 Ct. Rs. 6/8/- and 18 Ct. Rs. 8/8/- only. Postage as. 6 extra Apply to: THE EMPIRE ...
...Street, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KIKA STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for Messrs. Gulabchand Naginchand and Gulabchand Balubhai the Vendors (Transferees) and on account and at the risk of Sitaram Mahadev Padhye the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in favour of the said Transferees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of October, 1924, made between the mortgagor of the one part and Hargovandas Manchand and another of the other part and under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 20th November 1926 and made between the said Hargovandas Manchand and another of the first part, the said Mortgagor of the second part and the Vendors (Transferees) of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Wednesday the 16th day of March 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground land with dwelling house situate at Kika Street admeasurement 49 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1113 New No. 8288 Old Survey No. 203 New Survey No. 701 and Cadastral Survey No. 2786 Buleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under C Ward No. 5872 and formerly under Street No. 181-183 and now Street No. 111.

For further Particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lakari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Shankarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
A. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajbhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal, of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

...ANDLE,
...Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	1,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

LAST THREE DAYS
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Midweek Matinees, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
THE SMILING LIEUTENANT

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in
THE RIGHT TO LOVE
with
PAUL LUCAS
A DRAMA THAT REVEALS THE FULNESS OF LOVE

THE EXCELSIOR

NEXT SATURDAY

Glorious Second Week
DON'T FAIL TO SEE!
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
BHARAT MOVIETONE'S DEVOTIONAL TALKING and SINGING PICTURE
SANT-SAKHUBAI
WITH
MISS JYOTSNA BHOLE
Renowned Radio Songstress and MR. TAKLE.
DAILY SHOWS:—5, 7, 9, 11 P.M. MATINEE on Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA.
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

COMING SHORTLY
KRISHNATONE'S HINDI
BAKTA-PRHLAD
MEHTA LUHAR'S
HOOR-E-HIND

COMING!!
SHORTLY
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S
GORGEOUS TALKING and SINGING PICTURE
GUL BAKAVALI
WITH
ZEBU & ASHRAFKHAN
GLOBE TALKIES

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Suwa Maru	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr.
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Calcutta Maru	5339	1 May	15 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	31 Mar.	17 April
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	6 April	12 April
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

Dr. N. L. Burman
Hydrocele Expert
(Balaji Road Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates:—
15th March to 22nd March
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Building
Goli...tha, BOMBAY

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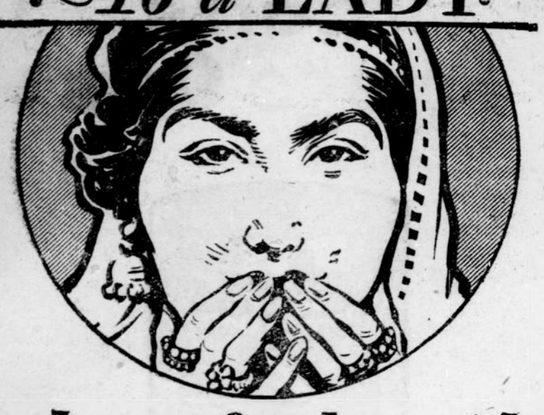
To a LADY



who is afraid to smile

Underneath the mask that covers dingy, unsightly teeth, is gleaming white enamel.

Listerine Tooth Paste will remove that mask. Safely! Its marvelous cleansing and polishing agents are harder than tartar. Therefore, they remove it! But they are softer than tooth enamel. Hence, they cannot scratch nor harm it. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans the enamel—revealing its original whiteness.

You will enjoy the fresh, clean, healthy taste Listerine Tooth Paste leaves in the mouth. You will be amazed, too, that this superior dentifrice, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic, actually costs less than other quality tooth pastes.

Give Listerine Tooth Paste a fair trial. You will see your teeth grow whiter...more beautiful...and you will no longer be afraid to smile.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
8619 A

Bad Legs Ulcers Old Wounds Quickly Cured

IN cases of ulcers, old wounds, and flesh-eating sores where the burning pain and irritation is so dreadful, Zam-Buk displays amazing healing power. If the sore or ulcer is of moderate size Zam-Buk should be used direct out of the box.

Where wrong treatment or neglect has made the area more extensive, spread the Zam-Buk thickly on strips of lint or clean cotton rag. Under the influence of this pure herbal ointment, all heat, pain and irritation quickly abates and corruption and disease are completely driven out.

The reason why Zam-Buk succeeds even in long-standing troubles, is because its great soothing and antiseptic properties are backed by marvellous healing power. Once-diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again because Zam-Buk builds up new tissue-cells.

Use Zam-Buk also for eczema, psoriasis, itch, ringworm, septic sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, aches, pains, and strains, etc. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

I. Z. 1220

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION OF MUSLIM OPINION

Sir Muhammad Yakub's Separate Electorate Propaganda

Under the caption "Little Respect for Truth," the current issue of the "Mussalman," writes:—

We know that the R.T.C. Committees are costly farces and we, therefore do not care very much as to what transpires before those Committees. But when misrepresentations, wanton or deliberate, are made either by any of the members sitting on them or by any witness giving evidence before them, we consider it our duty to speak out and bring to light the fact as we know it.

At the joint meeting of the Central Franchise Committee and the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee held on Monday last the passage-at-arms that took place between Sir Md. Yakub and representatives of the Deccan Merchants' Association, goes to indicate that Sir Muhammad attempted to show that the Muslim community as a whole was opposed to joint electorate. It was stated in the Deccan Merchants' Association's written statement "that the Shia community among the Muslims and the Chamar community amongst the depressed classes stood definitely in favour of joint electorates and, therefore, urged that minority sections in all cases should not be forced to separate electorates against their sense of self-determination." Their statement was based on fact and their recommendation was eminently reasonable. But it should, however, be noted that the statement did not contain the whole truth, as not only the Shia community but a very large number of Sunnis perhaps the majority of them, are also in favour of joint electorate.

Sir Md. Yakub who, it seems, wants the world to believe that the Mussalmans are almost one and all in favour of separate electorate was apparently upset by the Deccan Merchants' statement and he asked the witness who appeared before the Committees on behalf of the Deccan Merchants' Association the following question:—

"Can you mention any Muslim organisation in the Presidency, which favours joint electorates?' The witness readily answered: "The Bombay Presidency Muslim League."

This apparently non-plussed Sir Md. Yakub, the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, who has been carrying on a propaganda in favour of separate electorate which is so injurious to the interests of the Mussalmans themselves. He then put the question: "Have you any resolution of the League to substantiate your statement?" The witness then said that he could produce witnesses to support his Association's statement. Lord Lothian then intervened and the discussion was stopped on the ground of irrelevancy. Sir Md. Yakub, however, still maintained that the statement made by the Merchants' Association was incorrect. We are afraid, Sir Md. Yakub is guilty of gross misrepresentation when he attempts to establish that the Deccan Merchants' Association's statement is incorrect. In Bengal there is a very large body of Mussalmans, many of whom differ politically from the Congress, who are strongly opposed to separate electorate in the very interests of their community and a section of them would have joint electorate with reservation of seats and another section without any reservation of seats. And in all other provinces, even in provinces where the Mussalmans are in a minority, there are thousands and thousands of Mussalmans who would have nothing but joint electorate. This is the truth and those who deny this have little respect for truth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

Programme Extends Over Months

Although the celebration of the Two Hundedth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington will be worldwide, it is inevitable that the thoughts of Americans and the people of other countries should turn during the pricentennial year to the City of Washington, Capital of the United States. To this city founded by George Washington and named in his honour, visitors will flock in unprecedented numbers in 1932.

The residents of Washington, in the District of Columbia, will be the hosts of these multitudes of visitors.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the Bicentennial Commission of the District of Columbia, together with the civic and business organisation of this city, are joining an invitation to America and the World to visit the city of Washington during the series of memorable ceremonies, which began from Washington's birthday, February 22, 1932, to Thangsgiving Day, November 24, 1932.

As countless visitors will respond to this invitation, there has been planned a series of events whose colourful beauty and dramatic significance will serve to interest, to instruct and to inspire visitors. The tentative programme as issued through the George Washington Bicentennial celebrations Committee in India of which Sj. Ramananda Chatterjee is the President, and Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, the Secretary, is as follows:—

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

Feb. 21 (Sunday)—Special services to be conducted in the churches, in which the ideals and character of Washington shall be emphasised.

Feb. 22 (Monday)—Radio programme. An address by the President of the United States will be broadcast to the world by the United States Commission. Appropriate exercises by the school children of the capital.

March 15—A George Washington play produced under the local auspices.

April 19 (Patriots' Day)—Planned by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic soireties.

April 30 (Patriots' Day)—The inaugural day of Washington. A reinactment of the original procession and ceremonies, culminating in the inauguration of the President. The final scene to be at the Plaga of the United States Capitol.

May (Second Week)—Week of Music, under the auspices of the music clubs of Washington, such music having social reference to the music known to Washington.

May 29 (Sunday)—Memorial services in the churches and temples.

May 30—Special memorial exercises to be conducted at Arlington National Cemetery for the heroic dead.

June 14—Procession of the States with floats and uninformed organisation from every State of the Union, passing from along the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard and culminating at the Plaza of the capitol.

June, Week of 14 to 18—Historical pegeant to be presented on the Plaza of the Capitol depicting the life of Washington.

July 4—Reunion of the 13 original States in Washington. Old fashioned Fourth of July Celebrations with patriotic massing of colours orations and fire-works. Various communities to conduct their own celebration during the day.

Throughout July and August there will be given special plays, made and moving pictures in auditoriums and theatres.

September 17 (Constitution Day)—Programme to be devised by lawyers acting through the Bar Association.

November 11 (Armistice Day)—To have appropriate ceremonies.

November 24 (Thanksgiving Day)—Festival, with the reading of George Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation and a demonstration of the Nation's gratitude for the past and hope for the future.

PROVIDING WORK FOR THE WORKLESS

Sind Economic Welfare Association's Efforts

(From A Correspondent)

KARACHI, Mar. 9.

Like every city in the world, Karachi is also hit by depression, but the efforts that are being made to find work for the workless, have not been so hopeless as at first apprehended. Labour is very cheap, ranging from 6 annas to Re. 1 per day, land is cheap, the climate and water is good, mosquito curtains and malaria is unknown as the Health Officer is very capable and so industries thrive excellently. The problem is tackled in a systematic manner, by the Sind Economic Welfare Association, c/o Coronation Commercial College, Karachi. The President of the Association is Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta and a few merchants, manufacturers and others pledged to help the educated unemployed without distinction of caste and in case of distress without distinction of nationality are members, Apprenticeships of undergraduates are arranged with industrialists. One of the schemes is the making of unfermented grape juice, second is the utilisation of natural hot-water springs, 9 miles away from Karachi, third the making of prepared milk in liquid form, for infants from cow's milk who have not the benefit of mother's milk, and yet another is a spoons factory and all waiting for the small capitalist. House Building for the lower middle class people also relieves unemployment. One of the most beautiful looking factories in India which is built by Lala Jasvantrai, will start work in 14 days and will make carbon papers and ribbons. The wire nails factory is working at full speed and a third factory which can make all the envelope requirements of Sind, is also ready. A glass factory can also be started. Slate pens are being made. There are about 700 educated unemployd and about 3,000 uneducated the latter being controlled by another Union. The Association organises lectures to the educated unemployed to give up false ideas of standard of living and respectability and inculcates a spirit of "Dignity of labour" and discarding of costly injurious habits and take to silent hawking of goods. An "Industrial School" is being got ready on the model of Parsi Hoonershala at Bombay. 50 students have signed the forms.

A tinsmithing expert is needed. The Art Institute at Larkana makes varnish, powders, ink, and thus carries bread to the mouths of the starving boys, who take unfinished work home and complete with assistance of the family. A tailoring class for ladies and gentlemen at Karachi who are rich enough to pay has been started and the profits go to the Hoonershala schemes. An expert practical soap and varnish maker is also available for service.

The great need of the Association is donations no matter how small as where money is wanting, several things are wanting too.

The Zamindars have not escaped the attention of this benevolent Association and have induced to take up educated workmen, provide them with 8 acres, of land, bullocks, seed and even instruction in agriculture, the produce being shared equally between the Zamindar and his educated employee.

Applications are entertained from all parts of India as only 6 out of the 30 vacancies have been filled up, as the educated unemployed still prefer to hunt for *quill driving* jobs as they have an aversion to bullock driving in fields. The Sukkur Barrage lands are ready, deserts are converted into fields, capable of growing cotton and sugar-cane and wheat, and Government have finally agreed to guarantee of any (Co-Operative Farming, seeds, tractor and dairy) Society willing to purchase these land and other canal lands outside Barrage scheme in Sind are also granted on deferred payment basis ranging over 5 years or more. The opportunity has come to Sind; but alas not the men.

AURORA'S WORLD-FAMED FLOWER-BULBS

HILLEGOM HOLLAND

ORDER YOUR BULBS DIRECT FROM HOLLAND'S BEST BULBFARM

FROM MANY OF YOUR COUNTRYMEN WE RECEIVED ORDERS OF LATE FOR BULBS FOR ROOM AND GARDEN.

In order to establish our House in your Country for good we think that the best we can do is to offer you in this way one of our world-famed collections of Holland Flowerroots and Bulbs. A collection so skilfully combined of rich colours and sweet smells as you have never witnessed yet.

This collection consists of 400 bulbs and has been composed by us professionally, specially for your climate. "Aurora's Flowers" give happiness to young and old, to rich and poor. "Aurora's Bulb collections" change your room and garden into a real flower-paradise.

In view of the great number of orders which come in daily, we kindly advise you to order early, and to put your name and address clearly on every order. Nobody fails to order this collection to-day yet to our address:—

AURORA BULB-NURSERIES

HILLEGOM—HOLLAND—EUROPE.

Our magnificent collection consists of

10 Large Flowering Gladioli in 5 fine colours; red, pink, salmon, lilac and yellow.
100 Small Flowering Gladioli (Swordlilies) in fine colours.
30 Begonias (15 Single and 15 Double) in various colours.
10 Capellilies (Hyacinthus Candicans) the Queen of Flowers.
50 Anemones, the popular flowers with their rainbow of colours.
50 Ranunculus, the "little roses" in all colours.
30 Oxalis Deppei, the so-called "lucky root".
15 Montbretias, in various colours.
15 Dahlias, "Aurora's Roem".
400 Bulbs and roots for dol. 6—Double collection (800 bulbs) dol. 10.

Prompt service; delivery free of charge at destination. A certificate of health is furnished with every order by the Phytopathological Service. All varieties are labelled and packed separately. Illustrated Cultural Directions in English, French, or German are sent free with orders. As no reimbursement is admitted in your country, please send the required amount SPECIAL TERMS for Wholesale.

SUNDARI SATHI FOR LADIES' HEALTH

For Menstrual and other disorders of the Ladies.

Cures all troubles and disorders peculiar to the Fair Sex, sure and certain for all female complaints. Specially useful in Leucorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Dysmennorrhoea, Cardic Debility, Anaemea, Hysteria, Habitual Miscarriage, Sterility and all menstrual disorders.

SUNDARI SATHI, is the only guaranteed Scientific remedy for all female ills.

Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. -10.

What Doctors say about SUNDARI SATHI:—

Dr. B. A. Munshi, L.C.P. & S Medical Officer, Jamjodpur writes: I have used "Sundari Sathi" many years and found it of marvellous effect especially on uterine diseases. I recommend "Sundari Sathi" for female diseases to all my friends of the medical profession.

Bhat Gaurishanker Lajjaram writes from Sateda: My wife has used your "Sundari Sathi" and has given birth to a male child and she has been cured of all her complaints. Please send 2 more bottles.

Sold Everywhere at all Chemists and Druggists.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 388D, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2 and Ahmedabad.
Madras Branch:—104, Nayniappa Naik Street, MADRAS.

KILLINSECT

AN EXCELLENT DEODORISER

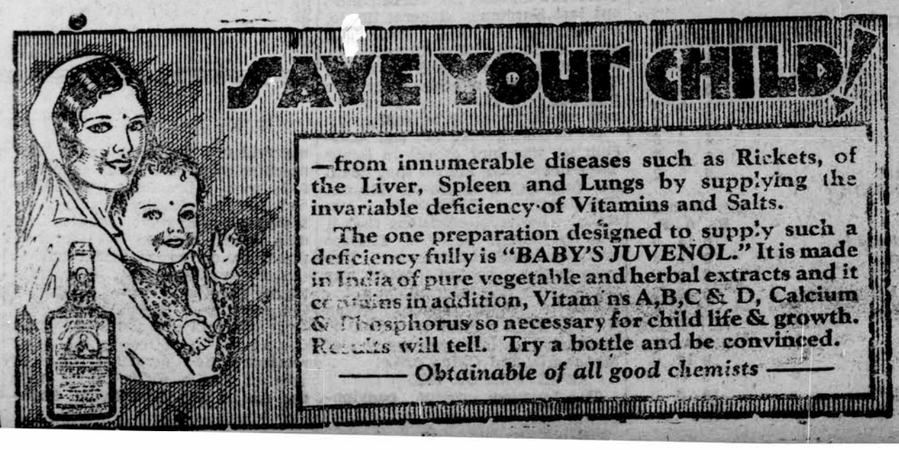
Remember your food is clean, health is safe, clothes are moth proof, when flies, mosquitoes, ants and other insect pests are prevented from sharing your home. Kill them by spraying "KILLINSECT"—a powerful insecticide of agreeable odour.

20 oz. Bottles Re. 1-4-0
1 Gallon tin Rs. 7-8-0

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co., Ltd BOMBAY.

Sold by:—SVADESHI, Flora Fountain, T. A. WAGH & CO., Girgaum, PERRY & CO., Grant Road, SHAH & CO., Crawford Market.

WANTED AGENTS Everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Shamshet Street, Bombay 2.


SAVE YOUR CHILD!
—from innumerable diseases such as Rickets, of the Liver, Spleen and Lungs by supplying the invariable deficiency of Vitamins and Salts.
The one preparation designed to supply such a deficiency fully is "BABY'S JUVENOL." It is made in India of pure vegetable and herbal extracts and it contains in addition, Vitamins A,B,C & D, Calcium & Phosphorus so necessary for child life & growth. Results will tell. Try a bottle and be convinced.
—— Obtainable of all good chemists ——

AFGHAN COLD CREAM

Purifies and beautifies the skin. It penetrates the pores of the skin and makes it as soft as satin. USE AFGHAN COLD CREAM highly. You will be surprised how it improves your loveliness. All kinds of high class perfumes are always in stock.

E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY 3.
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Bombay, March 9.

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Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	7 14 0
Currimbhoys	91A		7 11 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	14 12 0
Kohinoor	400000		13 14 0
Kohinoor	500000		13 14 0
Mysore Spg.	848		13 8 0
Sholapur Spg.	F4000		5 8 0
Svadeshi	66001		7 7 0
Tata Mill	4331	Darji	7 7 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.			
Currimbhoys	3225B		6 12 0
Jamshed	4024		3 15 3
Kohinoor	1001		8 2 3
New Gt. Eastern	N773	Bird	11 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801		10 4 0
Tata Mill	3295	Darji	4 0 0
BLEACHED MULL.			
Currimbhoys	4000		5 4 0
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra	8 8 0
Kohinoor	2043		5 0 0
Kohinoor	2054		5 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826		5 0 0
Sholapur	128/9		5 8 0
Tata Mill	46221	Darji	8 1 0
BLEACHED TWILL.			
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	8 2 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813		11 12 0
BLEACHED DRILL.			
Alexandra Mill	779		10 2 6
Currimbhoys	1125		7 3 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2		14 6 6
Svadeshi Mill	2042	Kamal	13 13 0
Tata Mill	105	Darji	12 8 0
BLEACHED SHEETS.			
New Gt. Eastern.	N768		(each) 2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.			
			(per pair) Rs. A. P.
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran	1 11 6
Currimbhoys	15 1/2 15 1/2		2 3 9
Khandeish	5011		2 7 0
Khandeish Spg.	5111	Small Devi.	3 5 0
Khatau Makanji	P9	Sansar Nauka	3 10 0
Kohinoor	V.M.	Kohinoor	3 2 0
Kohinoor	K.V.		2 2 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26		3 2 0
Sholapur	128/11		3 12 0
Victoria Mill	2257		1 6 0
Victoria Mill	CCCC		1 7 9
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.			
Currimbhoys	28351		4 8 0
Framjee Petit	4239	Begum	7 14 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM20		3 7 0
Svadeshi	783	Kamal	4 0 0
Tata Mill	3584	Darji	4 8 0
DYED DRILL.			
Burhanpur-Tapti	A2626		5 10 0
Currimbhoys	A1616		6 12 0
Framjee Petit	5151	Chinese Lantern	6 3 0
SUSI CHECKS.			
Alexandra	3511		3 4 0
Currimbhoys	263		2 11 0
Jamshed	43431		2 10 0
New Gt. Eastern	N840		2 10 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	8 12 0
Rachel Sassoon	1405		2 14 0
Sholapur	29/		3 0 0
STRIPED DRILLS.			
Burhanpur-Tapti	12000		2 15 3
Currimbhoys	2224 1/2		4 9 6
David Mill	902		3 2 0
Hindoostan	64700		2 14 0
		Railway and Vasantvihar	
Jamshed	5825		2 4 0
Phoenix Mill	902	Turkish Lady	2 8 0
Western India	902 1/2	Panchavati	3 0 0
STRIPED SUSIES.			
Ahm. Advance	1121	Ganga Utaran	4 3 0
Colaba Land	755N	Modom	7 0 0
Currimbhoys	2055		3 6 0
Edward Sassoon	3271	Shivji	4 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N797		7 8 0
COATINGS.			
Framjee Petit	58000	Chinese Lantern	3 15 0
Kohinoor	314		7 14 0
Kohinoor	678		8 14 0
Kohinoor	698		8 2 0
Mysore Spg.	112		8 10 3
Mysore Spg.	114		9 8 0
Mysore Spg.	22		9 1 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685		12 5 6
Tata Mill	845	Darji	9 14 0
SHOLAPUR CLOTH.			
Currimbhoys	132o	Currimbhoys	2 14 6
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR.			
			(per chadar) Rs. A. P.
Currimbhoys	5211		1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	112 1/2		0 14 6
Jamshed Mill	425		1 3 3
Jamshed Mill	5312 1/2		1 5 3
Jamshed Mill	7312 1/2		1 7 6
Jamshed Mill	J525 1/2		1 5 6
Tata Mill	881	Darji	5 5 0
COTTON BLANKETS.			
			(per blanket) Rs. A. P.
Century	896	Spade	0 14 0
Century	3201	Spade	0 11 0
Colaba Land			0 8 0
Jacob Sassoon	525	Not quoted	0 10 3
TOWELS.			
			(per dozen) Rs. A. P.
New Gt. Eastern	N698		9 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N726		2 8 0
Tata Mill	99B	Darji	15 8 0

"UNITED STATES OF MANCHURIA"

More Light On Japanese Political Policy

TOKYO PROGRAMME

The Special correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor" (Boston) writing to that paper from Mukden after his visit to Mukden lately paid, reviews the political situation in the Far East thus:—

The view was frequently expressed in September, after the Japanese military had occupied the city of Mukden, that the army had taken matters into its own hands, and was acting contrary to the judgment and wishes of the Japanese civilian authorities. Some writers even hinted that the Japanese General Staff and the War Department were at odds over their Manchurian policy.

If this was true in September, it was certainly not true in November and December. During those months the Japanese military and civilian authorities appeared to be working in complete harmony, and to be carrying out a plan carefully prepared long in advance. After conversations with Japanese military and civilian leaders in Mukden during the first week of November, it did not require prophetic powers to set forth the program which the Japanese systematically carried out during the succeeding two months

BREAKING UP CHINESE MILITARY ORGANISATION.

This programme was to break up permanently the Chinese military organization constructed during the years 1912-1931 by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his son Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, which the Japanese considered a menace to the prosperity of Manchuria; to occupy the strategic cities of Manchuria with small, compact Japanese forces, intended to act as police until Chinese police forces could be organized; to set up independent local Chinese Governments in Manchuria which might eventually be consolidated into a "United States of Manchuria"; to take over and operate as a single economic unit with the Japanese-owned South-Manchuria Railway the four Chinese railways built with Japanese loans which have never been repaid; and to consolidate and extend Japan's economic interests in Manchuria independently of the railways.

By the end of November, the broad details of that program had been substantially accomplished. It seems safe to predict that subsequent events in Manchuria will indicate merely an extension of that program. Japan's leaders, military and civilian, know what they want to do in Manchuria, and have proceeded as slowly as they have in deference to world opinion, and not because the Chinese have offered any serious obstacles. This series of articles will seek to interpret the Japanese program as revealed to the Monitor correspondent, directly and indirectly, by Japanese military and civilian officials in Manchuria.

JAPANESE TRIUMPH.

There is no doubt that the Japanese have already broken up permanently the Chinese military machine in Manchuria. The cost of this machine was enormous. The two Changs and their semi-independent satellites had swollen their armies until in 1931 they had about 400,000 men under arms. The city of Mukden had become a military factory. More than 25 per cent of the population subsisted directly on the military government. The huge arsenal and trench-mortar factory supplied arms and ammunition for this organization. More than doll 100,000,000 gold was put into these two concerns Clothing depots made all the army uniforms and soldiers' equipment. With the exception of airplanes, the Mukden war lords needed to buy nothing more from abroad.

The two Changs took great delight in their air force, and had bought in America and Europe more than 200 fighting planes. The weakness of this unwieldy and inefficient war machine is evidenced by the fact that the Japanese, with the use of less than 20,000 soldiers, have broken it up so easily.

The Japanese brief against the Manchurian war machine may be put in a few words. In a conversation with the Monitor correspondent last November, General Honjo, commander of the Kwantung army, declared: "The Chinese in Manchuria do not need an army. They need only a police force. For this purpose, 20,000 well-trained men would probably be sufficient."

He asked, "Whom did the Manchurian war lord expect to fight? They must have known they could not face Japan or Soviet Russia. The Japanese Government has stated on several occasions that it will not permit another Chinese army to invade Manchuria." The only motive behind this war machine, it was inferred, was invasion of China proper, which the Japanese considered would be disastrous to the prosperity of Manchuria and China alike.

OPEN WAR ON BANDITS.

The Japanese present convincing evidence that this huge war machine was not used successfully as a police force. Banditry had become steadily worse in Manchuria. Regular soldiers seldom moved against the professional bandit gangs which harassed the railways and frequently looted cities and towns. During October and November, the Japanese military declared open war on the bandits, who had been reinforced by deserting Chinese soldiers, and in a few weeks, with the use of less than 20,000 Japanese soldiers, accomplished more toward breaking up these gangs than the Manchurian war lords 400,000 men had done in the previous year.

Japanese military leaders expressed a good opinion of the Chinese soldier, if he is properly trained. They declare positively that 20,000 Chinese guards, trained correctly and paid regularly, can solve permanently the bandit problem in Manchuria. Independent military observers agree with this view.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: 4 p.m. Calina Heroes Association v. Bombay Armed Police. 5-30 p.m. Christ Church Old Boys v Bombay Gymkhana 'A'.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 18.

S. S. "Comorin" with the English mails of March 3 due at 10 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 19.

S. S. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting. Last Day.

School of Architecture Literary and Debating Society, Annual Social Gathering and Exhibition of Students' Work, Sir J. J. School of Art Compound, 5 p.m., Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon presiding

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records. 7 p.m. Mahomed Hussein (of Lahore) with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi); 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. "Comorin" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 13th instant, and left there at midnight the same day.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of G Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Thursday (17th instant) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

The third annual meeting of the Association will be held in its office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

At The Opera

Fred Jackson's comedy "The Naughty Wife," was staged by the Grant Anderson Repertory Co., on Monday evening at the Opera House. Mr. John Burton, who played the unenviable role of the seducer, Darell McKnight, was tuned to his part. He rendered it with more than the skill he displayed during the previous shows. Miss Stella Crome who acted the charming vamp and widow, Nora Gail, was another pleasant surprise of the evening. Mr. Grant Anderson was at his best as the intellectual eager to win back the affections of a "naughty" but neglected wife. To-night St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser" will be staged by the Company.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN M.-G.-M.'S DARING DRAMA OF PLEASURE MAD YOUTH.
THIS MODERN AGE
REVIVAL
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY
NORMA SHEARER
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
A FREE SOUL

Round-Up In Esplanade Police Court

VISITORS CAME TO WATCH PROCEEDINGS, BUT GOT ARRESTED

Chits And Slips As Exhibits In Congress Workers' Case

While 36 young men, charged with furthering Congress activities in the City, were on their trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, the police roped in a dozen more young men who had come to the Court to watch the proceedings.

ARRESTS IN COURT.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D., who was present in the Court, arrested 12 persons from among the visitors, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The arrested persons were taken to the Police Headquarters, and then removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

The trial of 36 persons lasted for the whole day, and during the three hours that the Court devoted to this case, only one prosecution witness Inspector Chaudhri of the C.I.D. gave evidence. The witness narrated how the accused were arrested following the raids at several places and produced scores of exhibits from the papers seized by the Police to show the part played by each accused in the furtherance of Congress activities. Mr. Chaudhri's evidence was not over, when the Court rose for the day, and the hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

NO RETURN OF MONEYS.

While the accused were being removed from the Court-room, one of them asked the Court why money found on their person at the time of their arrest was not returned to them, as they wanted to spend it. On being told by the Court that it could not be returned under law, and in case they were found guilty of the charge against them, it would be confiscated, the first accused who is a Parsi youth inquired: "Has the Government gone bankrupt, that it wants to confiscate our money?"

BRAINS BEHIND CONGRESS.

Hearing in the case against the 36 young men alleged to be the "brains" behind the Congress movement, in the City, was resumed in the Court of Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The accused in this case, who belong to different communities are charged under Section 17, Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 21 of them were arrested on February 27, when the police raided Parvati Building in the Princess Street, and the rest later, when the police raided two other places; one in Mahim and the other at Matunga.

Mr. R.P. Thanavala appeared for the prosecution while one of the accused was defended by Mr. Chatrapati. The remaining 35 accused were not defended.

SHADOWING THE CAR.

Mr. A.K. Chaudhri, Inspector Special Branch C.I.D. was the first prosecution witness. His evidence lasted for the whole day. At the outset, Mr. Chaudhri narrated at length how the attention of the police was attracted by car No. 7743 on the afternoon of February 26 last, and how they kept a watch on it and after a hot chase in the night, arrested the first three accused. Getting their clue from a peculiar key found on the person of the first accused, the police succeeded in finding out a room on the second floor of Parvati Building in Princess Street and by posting a police party inside the room, arrested in all 17 persons in the early hours of the following morning. The police searched the room and seized a large number of documents. It was revealed from the documents that it was the place from where various Congress activities like picketing, sale of "Congress Bulletins," organising demonstrations, enrolment of volunteers, etc., were being conducted.

MORE CLUES.

Getting further clues from the papers seized in Parvati Building, the police kept a watch on Ramchandra Sadanand Chawl at Mahim and Vishram Bhuvan at Matunga and arrested a dozen more persons from those two places, which were raided by them on March 3. Three accused in the case were already detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and on a study of the papers seized by the police, it was found that they were also connected with the other accused, in furthering Congress activities in the city.

CHITS AND SLIPS.

The witness then produced documentary evidence against each accused as it was found in the papers seized by the police at Parvati Building. It took over an hour and a half for the witness to produce all the papers against the first accused. They numbered in all over a score. Mostly these papers were slips on which notes about various Congress activities were made, or letters written to the accused by captains of different Wards, or bills for food charges and other expenditure incurred in connection with Congress work.

LOTHIAN DAY ECHO.

On one of the slips were the words "Black flags, Posters, Stencils and Go Back" which the witness thought apparently referred to the arrival of the Lothian Committee. On another slip were the words "10-45 Tower" which implied meeting time at Rajabai Tower or some such place. There was another slip in Gujarati signed by one Raichand Motichand whose shop was picketed by Congress volunteers. The writing was that "no abusive language should be used in the discharge of Congress duties."

The witness produced several other papers which gave detailed information about the number of Congress volunteers in each Ward and the reports of their daily activities. One of the slips was with the words "Jhanda song" and further said that the song which the witness thought to be the popular song sung by Congress volunteers "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" should be learnt by heart by every volunteer. Another slip gave the list of the various days to be observed by the Congress some of which were "Patna Martyrs' Day", "Depressed Classes' Day" and "Anti-Lothian Day."

"SHOCK BRIGADE".

Another slip bore the names of the various departments run by the Congress some of which were "Publicity", "Advertising and Enoi Patrika", "Volunteers Enrolment", "Demonstrations", "Requirements", "Bulletin", "Reserve" "Finance", "Supervision", etc. Yet another paper gave an idea of the work to be done by the "Shock Brigade".

Mr. Chaudhri had not concluded his evidence when the Court rose for lunch.

Resuming after lunch the witness produced some more exhibits mostly files of different Wards further showing the part of the first accused in the activities. There was a letter from one Kakubhai Gokaldas addressed to the first accused asking for payment of a bill which had been sanctioned through Ambalal.

Magistrate: Who is Ambalal?

Witness: He is a Congress worker not yet arrested.

One of the exhibits was four ten rupee notes found on the person of the first accused at the time of his arrest.

BUNCH OF REPORTS.

Referring to the second accused, the witness pointed out in what papers his name appeared and produced a bunch of reports in "C" Ward submitted by him to the office.

The third accused, the witness stated, was driving the car when he arrested three of them. His driving license was produced as an exhibit.

The witness produced similar exhibits which related to the part of the fourth, the fifth and the sixth accused. Among them was a note book in which the witness said was the account maintained by one of them. There was a letter in Mallalam in which there was an account of Congress activities in Madras. It was found on the person of one of the accused.

The witness had concluded his evidence against the sixth accused when the court rose for the day, and further hearing was adjourned till Wednesday.

NOT TILL CASE IS OVER

When the accused were being taken down from the court room one of them addressing the court asked why the money that was found on their person was not returned to them. He complained that they had been detained for a sufficiently long time, and as they were mere undertrials, they should be given the money which they wanted to spend.

Magistrate: It cannot be returned to you, till the case is over.

First accused: Has the Government gone bankrupt?

Magistrate: I do not think so.

Accused: Then why do they not return our money to us?

Magistrate: It cannot be returned to you. If you are convicted then it will be confiscated under the law.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE UNION JACK FROM CONGRESS HOUSE

Youth Gets Four Months

For attempting to remove a Union Jack from Congress House on January 14, a young man was charged on Tuesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on the night of January 14, the accused climbed up the terrace of the Congress House along the drain pipe at the rear of the building, and attempted to remove the rope that held the flag on the post. The sentry finding that someone was near the flag staff, ran up the terrace. The accused in trying to escape fell into the gutter, sustaining severe injuries and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he was under treatment for two months.

The accused's defence was that on the day in question he was drunk and when he saw a crowd collected near the Congress House, he went to see what it was, but an armed sentry tried to chase him. When he was running away, he fell down and received injuries, and he was arrested.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and sentenced him as above under Section 451, I.P.C., for trespass.

17TH "DICTATOR" OF 'C' WARD CONVICTED

Also Five 'Red Shirts'

The seventeenth "Dictator" of "C" Ward, a young Gujarati, who was arrested on Monday along with another boy for picketing the Mumbadevi Post Office, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday. The accused was charged for picketing the Post Office and dissuading people from entering it.

The second accused, who was a boy under 16, was handed over to his grandmother who was present in the court and who undertook to see that the boy behaved well in future. The old woman pitiously pleaded for mercy on her grandson who, she said, had lost his parents and was looked after by her.

Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police station gave evidence in the case and stated that handbills were issued over the signature of the first accused in which it was announced that he would picket Postal Banks in the "C" Ward. Accordingly he picketed the Mumbadevi Post Office on Monday at 11-30 a.m. and was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he merely did his duty. The second accused also admitted that he was present at the Post Office.

The Magistrate convicted the first accused and passed the above sentence and handed over the second accused to his grandmother after giving him a warning.

FURTHER CONVICTIONS.

A batch of five 'Red Shirts' was then charged for loitering near the foreign cloth shops in Chira Bazar and dissuading the people from going into the shops. They were also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment each.

Inspector Gole gave evidence in the case and stated that the accused were arrested on Monday afternoon. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted that they were present near the shops with the object of asking people not to go into the shops.

ARRESTS AND RE-ARRESTS IN CITY

A sharebroker was one of those who were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on Monday. He was taken to the Byculla House of Correction.

Five persons were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in Chira Bazar the same day.

RE-ARRESTED

A Muslim Congress worker and ex-Secretary of the 'E' Ward Congress Committee who was detained for some time in Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and on his release served with a notice asking him to quit Bombay was re-arrested as he was found in the city.

EMIGRATION WITHOUT RACIAL CONFLICT

Mr. Andrews Objects To Policy Of Indian Colonisation

BOMBAY, Mar. 15.

Referring to a forecast from South Africa which appeared in the local press on Tuesday morning, Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by the Associated Press stated that to the best of his knowledge, there was no mention whatever of British Guiana, Honduras and Fiji as places suitable for Indian colonisation. He himself had explored the possibilities in British Guiana and Fiji on behalf of the All-India National Congress and had strongly opposed any big scheme of State-aided emigration being entered upon there by the Indian Government. Objections in both places were brought forward conclusively by the Indian population already in residence, and Mr. Andrews found out that there would also be strong objection from the natives themselves, who felt that their own lives would be interfered with by any such scheme.

NO EMIGRATION AT ALL.

Any large State-aided emigration from India would be almost certain to develop into acute racial conflict. Mr. Andrews stated that he had explained this situation to the Indian Delegation with regard to British Guiana, both personally, and also by showing them his own report and minutes relating to his recent visit. He understood quite clearly that nothing in the agreement bound the delegation to explore British Guiana or Fiji. Although he had not personally visited British Honduras, he had been near to it, when in the West Indies and he regarded Honduras as still more unsuitable than British Guiana and Fiji.

POSSIBILITIES OF BRAZIL.

The only place which needed exploring in this connection, if any need arose, would be Brazil, where the Japanese Government were undertaking State-aided colonisation with great success on a large scale. But even here in Brazil, on account of the grave economic depression and bankrupt state of the country, it was very doubtful if colonisation for some time to come could be begun from India with any such chance of success, and Mr. Andrews would not personally recommend it, while the world economic crisis continued.—A. P.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,00,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-9 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 21,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 6-4-0 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 16th March to Monday the 21st March at Rs. 98|12|0 per cent. Intermediate three months Treasury Bills sold from the 9th to the 14th March amounted to Rs. 2,37,75,000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 22nd March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 24th March. Other conditions are as usual.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

	During the week ending the 12th Mar. 1932.	From 1st April 1931 to 12th Mar. 1932.
Sterling purchased in India	1,855,000	38,980,000
(1) From Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.	Nil.
Net transfer to Home Treasury:—		
(2) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.	23,047,804
Total	1,855,000	60,027,804
Less—Sales of Sterling	Nil.	14,047,804
Net remittances to Home Treasury	1,855,000	45,980,000

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

NOTE:
Thousands are being turned away daily. A SPECIAL MATINEE is run EVERY DAY at 3-30. Make use of this show if you can and reserve your seats.
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED. 'Phone 41561.

INDIAN DAILY MAIL FILES APPEAL IN HIGH COURT

Messrs. Kanga and Company, solicitors, yesterday afternoon, filed an application in the High Court, Bombay, on behalf of Mr. Pothan Joseph, publisher of the "Indian Daily Mail" and keeper of the press, against the order of the Governor-in-Council, demanding an aggregate security of Rs. 6,000.

The applicant prays that the Order may be set aside on the ground that, taken either by themselves or in their proper context, the words complained of do not come within the purview of Section 4 Sub-section (1) Clause D of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act as amended by Section 63 of the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

RELEVANT SECTIONS.

By the sections 23, 24 and 25 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 the keeper of a printing press and the publisher of a newspaper may within two months apply to the High Court to set aside an order demanding security and the High Court shall decide if the newspaper did or did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a special bench of the High Court composed of three Judges. If it appears to the Special Bench that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper were not of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order. Where there is difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of these Judges.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

City Police Beaten

To-day's match in the Aga Khan Tournament in which St. Andrews High School met the Salsette Blues was a veritable "Slaughter of the innocents". The School boys outplayed the Blues in every department and the Blues must have heaved a sigh of relief when the referees blew the final whistle.

From the first bully-off the School boys were all over the Blues' defending line and but for some erratic shooting on the part of the School boys they could easily have piled a neat dozen instead of the eight odd goals that they collected.

The sides:

St. Andrews High School: D'Silva; D'Souza and Carvalho; Felix, E. Buccaro and Albert Sarto; Mahadeo, Pires, D'Mello, M. Buccaro and D'Pencha.

Salsette Blues: Miranda; D'Silva and Easdon; Ferreira, Rana and Carvalho; Mendes, D'Lima, Janes, Smith and Almeida.

Referees: Ribeiro and Hodgkins.

Score:—

St. Andrews High School 8 goals.
Salsette Blues ..... nil

RALLI BROS. SPORTS V. CITY POLICE.

The second game of the day between Ralli Bros Sports Club and the Bombay City Police was an evenly matched affair, and it was very difficult to say which of the two teams was the better one. The Police defending line, it is true, was a bad one and made many mistakes, but Hibbert, their goalie, more than made up for it.

The game opened dramatically enough, Edwards breaking the Police defence and scoring within three minutes from the start. Fifteen minutes later D'Cunha again got past the Police defence to bring to his side's total to two. There was no further scoring before the interval.

Ten minutes after the "breather" the Police scored their only goal through Carter. After that the Ralli Bros. Sports stiffened their defence and successfully foiled all the Police attacks. The Police paid for their only early mistake and went down by the odd goal in three.

The sides:—

Ralli Bros. Sports Club: Pinto; O'Brien and McDowell; Carvalho Rodgers and Brown; Drego D'Cunha, Edwards, D'Souza and D'Sylva.

Bombay City Police: Hibbert; Thomas and Hewson; Lewelin Mackenzie and Luckman; Race Carey, Littlewood, Carter and Saldanha.

Referees: Crosleigh and Baria.

Score:—

Ralli Bros. Sports Club 2 goals.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 15.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.86
To-day's Opening Rate	6.85
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.90
Difference	+ .04

Broach Expectation A/M. 211

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, March 15.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.20
To-day's Opening rate	5.14
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	5.14
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 15.	
Silver Ready	18 1/4
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	18 3/8
Lower	0 3 0

Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, March 15.		
Silver Spot	56	8 0
Silver Fagan	56	6 0
Gold Spot	27	11 0
Gold Fagan	27	11 0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, March 15.	
Previous Closing	362 5/8
To-day's Closing	363
Difference	—3/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 15.	
Previous Closing	363 1/8
To-day's Opening	363 1/4
To-day's Closing	363
Difference	—1/8

Bombay City Police ..... 1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4 p.m.: Callina Heroes v Armed Police.

5-30 p.m.: Christ Church Old Boys v Bombay Gymkhana 'A'.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1932.

TIME TO CHANGE COURSE!

Under the spur of incitements in the Anglo-Indian Press, and, it is not unreasonable to suppose, the pressure of zeal to show that the Government of Bombay is employing the most energetic measures possible, those responsible for the direction of the campaign against the Civil Disobedience Movement in this Presidency have recently embarked on courses which, it appears to us and, we have no hesitation in saying, to a considerable body of public opinion, are likely to have disastrous consequences. The practice of Swadeshi has become, as Sir Laurence Jenkins said, in another connection, a dangerous occupation in these days. For nobody can tell at what particular point his patriotic zeal may lead him over the undefined border which separates legitimate from illegitimate Swadeshi and discover that he is engaged in an unlawful activity. The recent actions of the Commissioner of Police in serving orders on shopkeepers to compel them to open their shops and the letters addressed by Government to merchants and cotton brokers who are suspected of obeying the orders of Congress in celebrating hartals and boycotting European firms, it seems to us, are calculated to defeat the object they have in view, if that object be to ensure the resumption or regular operation of trading activities.

PLAIN TO ALL.

Orders served under an Ordinance which involves ruthless penalties for their disobedience are not in the least likely to restore confidence in the markets or ensure the resumption of activity, and it is not surprising to learn that an exodus of merchants and traders has already begun, while those who remain, are taking precautions to avoid the reprisals of authority by absenting themselves from the scene of their customary activities. That a continuance of this policy of endeavouring to enforce activity in trade by stern measures will have the very opposite effect of that desired by the Government is an expectation that seems to be plain to everybody but those responsible for it and those who, obsessed with the craze for stern action, have been agitating for these measures.

ASSURANCES AND PRACTICE.

One wonders where all these operations and the uncompromising spirit they represent are going to lead us. There is an unfortunate hiatus between the asseverations of Government representatives in the legislatures and their actions and methods in carrying out their policy. There does not seem indeed to be much close relationship between official declarations and official actions in any respect. Sir Samuel Hoare assures the House of Commons that the Lothian Committee is being accorded a "full measure of co-operation, apart from the regrettable absence of the Congress." At the same moment the Government of Bombay is initiating what appears likely to develop into a campaign of the first magnitude against cotton merchants with the suggestion that the presence of the Franchise Committee in Bombay is responsible for the week's hartal which apparently is the immediate provocative cause of their action. When a motion is brought in the Bombay Council for an address to the Governor, urging him to convene a conference of leaders to explore possible avenues to peace, the Home Member expresses his sympathy with the project and then proceeds to murder it with a speech of warlike intensity and ruthless resolve for merciless measures against Congressmen to the bitter end. And the General Member in his more genial fashion administers a parting-kick as the corpse is conveyed to the lobby for burial.

DO THEY UNDERSTAND?

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State offers members the cheering assurance that the whole country, with the exception of a small section represented by the Congress, approves of Government's policy and actions. In the Indian Assembly member after member gets up to urge upon the Government the folly of refusing to listen to the voice of the Moderates as well as stifling the voice of the Congress and the Leader of the House says politely that the report of the proceedings will be forwarded to His Majesty's Government for their consideration. Immediately after, the Government is bombarded with protests against the methods adopted in Delhi City to suppress political demonstrations including what appears to have been an unnecessary, inexcusable and most lamentable desecration of a mosque. The Home Member asks them to be satisfied with the police report which has the merit of having been written by a senior police officer of experience and integrity, whom the Home Member knows personally, and of having been read by a number of high officials. There is no evidence anywhere that the Governments either at the Centre or in the Provinces have an adequate conception, or can appreciate in any degree, the extent to which public feeling is being exacerbated and the apprehensions already existing among the law-abiding community are being deepened day by day.

STEERING FOR THE ROCKS.

Where is all this going to end? Where is Government policy leading us? Certainly not to the end that they have in view—the establishment of peaceful conditions and a calm atmosphere for the work of constructive constitutional reform. We are not drifting, we are being steered for the rocks of disaster on which the policy which the Government have in view must inevitably be wrecked. Two months ago Government might claim that the "stable elements" of the country, moderate opinion, declared co-operators and the bulk of the Moslem community were behind them and ready to assist in the framing of reforms. Can they say so now? Does not the passionate speech of Sir Abdur Rahim and many another reveal the extent to which discontent and even hostility has been created by the intervening period of the sort of ruthless repression and merciless severity which the Home Member of the Government of Bombay declares will not be relaxed? Can they say that the Muslim community is still ready to throw its support and co-operation on their side, or is it not the fact that in Muslim ranks the mood of discontent and resentment is not also deepening as a result of a policy that takes no account of the natural consequences of uncompromising severity and is deaf to the protests and prayers of those who were ready to help the Government?

STATESMANSHIP NEEDED.

Can they not realise that whatever public sympathy they could count upon is being more and more alienated by the unbending attitude and restricted vision of the bureaucrats in whose hands the execution of the policy has been left? It is time that statesmanship stepped in, for only a statesmanlike conception of the needs of a situation that is daily growing more difficult can be expected to find the road which leads to peace. The "double policy" has obviously failed. It is time to resort to the single policy of conciliation.

WHERE THEY ARE WANTED

An Anglo-Indian journal states that among the conclusions, understood to have been arrived at by the recent Capetown Conference was "the examination by the Indian Government of the possibilities of a scheme for the emigration of Indians to Gulana, Honduras and Fiji". Mr. C. F. Andrews who was in intimate touch with the Indian Delegation at the Conference, has promptly repudiated this ominous forecast. In a statement to the Associated Press, he says that during the deliberations of the Conference there was "to the best of his knowledge no mention whatever of British Guiana, Honduras and Fiji as places suitable for Indian colonisation."

There is no doubt that anti-Asiatic elements in South Africa would be delighted if some scheme of "assisted emigration" were undertaken by the Union Government in consultation with the Government of India, to rid them of the unwelcome Indian population. Repatriation has failed and this failure has been the principal factor in the recent increase of bitterness against the Indian community in South Africa. But the South African Indian Congress set its face against any proposal to advance the repatriation scheme in some other, and alluring, form than the inducement of a few pounds for each person, persuaded to leave the country.

Mr. Andrews warns the South African Indians of the danger o emigrating to places where they are not wanted. British Guiana and Fiji he has himself visited and he knows under what hardships the Indians, who are already there, live. Honduras he regards as "still more unsuitable". Both in British Guiana and Fiji the Indians, already resident there, apprehend that a continuous influx of their countrymen into these territories would be disliked by the natives. "Any large state-aided emigration from India", says Mr. Andrews, "would be almost certain to develop into racial conflict."

The only country which at present welcomes emigrants, irrespective of creed or colour, is Brazil. It has an abundance of undeveloped, unexplored territory and Indians will be well received by the Brazilian Government. The Japanese are flocking into the land and have already made a name for themselves as welcome contributors to its economic development. It will be recalled that Mr. Chandra Singh, who lived for some years in Brazil, has returned home to India for the express purpose of organising a colonisation scheme for Indians who are willing to emigrate to Brazil. South African Indians who find their present conditions intolerable can well take advantage of such a scheme. Indians must go only where they are wanted. That is the only way to evade "another racial conflict" and this adventure of theirs must be on a thoroughly non-official basis, because even Brazil may be suspicious about an officially assisted emigration scheme for Indians.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FASCISM

Will It Succeed In Evolving A New School Of Thought?

(BY S. P. SARMA.)

One of the most remarkable features of Post-war Europe is the rise of Dictatorships in a number of countries. The most prominent of them all seem to be that of Mussolini in Italy and that of Mustapha Kemal Pasha in Turkey. Mussolini indeed has not only achieved practical success in organising a party and getting power into his hands but he has also enunciated a new political philosophy. He has expounded his creed in numberless speeches and its broad outlines are quite clear to the present-day student of politics. Authoritatively, Fascism has been defined as a political and social movement having as its object the re-establishment of a political and social order based on the main currents of tradition. The motto of Fascism, as distinguished from that of the French Revolution which was Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, is Responsibility, Hierarchy, and Discipline.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

The basic principle of Fascist philosophy is that man is a Social Being. He cannot live in isolated units. If however he lives in groups, it is necessary that those groups should possess a principle of cohesion, a binding authority in them. Such authority is natural, inevitable and is therefore divine. In society there are many groups. But the highest is the State, for, that alone contemplates the common good of all. While individuals come and go, the State remains as a permanent institution. On the other hand, the true unit of society can be only the family and not the individual, because, like the state again, the family is comparatively permanent, the members of it, however, changing with each generation.

OPPOSED TO ORTHODOX IMPERIALISM.

Of all states, the National State is the highest as it is based on a community of interests. In its case alone, do political and social unities of a people merge together. Fascism goes even so far as to say that national unity could easily follow political unity. Thus it is clear that Mussolini's creed is opposed bitterly to Imperialism of the orthodox type which means the "selfish tyranny of one people over another." Whether it would be equally opposed to the highly diluted type of Imperialism obtaining in the British Commonwealth at present is an interesting line of speculation. Anyhow, it is certain that even if the ideal world polity of a Universal State be realised, Mussolini would still insist on the National State and on the feeling of national consciousness as being both indispensable. He even beleves that progress towards such a World-State is possible only by upholding the principle of authority in existing National States.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF NATIONALITY.

Of peculiaroly great signiincance to us in India is the requirement under Fascism that one of the most important qualifications for taking part in Government is consciousness of nationality on the part of individuals. India at present is suffering from no greater evil than that of communalism. The franchise has been at present so arranged that instead of helping the breaking down of communal barriers and of building up a national state, it emphasises the communal outlook of the voters, and indeed helps to widen the existing differences between them. Such a state of affairs would be inconceivable if India were Fascist. Communalism and all other varieties of suicidal narrow-mindedness would severely be looked down upon and given short shrift and no quarter.

AIM OF AUTHORITY.

All authority in state, in the Fascist conception, has to be natural and spontaneous. Spontaniety means that it will differ according to circumstances in origin and in form. Besides it will change according to the requirements of the society in which it exists. The test of its efficacy and the justification for its existence are that it should conduce to the general good. Otherwise though it might possess the physical power to make itself felt, it will forego the moral right to govern. On the otner hand, all respect is to be paid to it by the citizens of the state. Defiance of authority will but pave the way to the dissolution of society. And, yet, respect to the state and obedience of its orders are strictly contingent on its pursuing with right principles and with right intention the greatest good of the greatest number.

WHO SHOULD DECIDE.

Here arises the question as to who should judge whether the state is discharging its duties properly. It is inconceivable that private individuals however high and mighty or wise and saintly should be allowed to decide the question; to do so would lead to anarchy. On the other hand it is equally inconceivable that the state alone should be allowed to judge the propriety of its own actions; the judge and the accused may not be rolled into one. It is, therefore, needed that a third party apart and distinct from both the state and the citizens should have the power of decision. At this juncture comes in the Church. Some Fascist leaders believe that above all other religions Catholicism is pre-eminently fitted to be a state religion. Presumably, the choice of Catholicism is due not to any peculiar tenets in it but to the fact that it has an organisation which transcends political borders and is in a special sense independent of politics. If that is so, it looks that according to Fascist principles, Islam also can be with equal propriety be the state religion in some places, for like Catholicism, it transcends national borders and is independent, rather is getting to be independent, of national politics.

POPULAR OPINION.

In the ultimate analysis, the consent of the Government is the foundation of the authority of the state. A person might not know how to mend his shoes but he certainly knows where they pinch. Similarly, the people can at all events know and realise whether they are being governed well or ill. The general will of the community is perfectly dependable on this point. But Government cannot be conducted according to the dictates of that will. Government is a difficult art and has to depend primarily on Reason and Capacity for promoting the welfare of the people. Popular opinion can only be an index of good Government and by no means a guide to it. It must be noted however that to read that opinion is no easy matter. Clamourous sections of the populace must be assessed at their true worth and not misunderstood to represent general opinion.

MEMBERS OF A CORPORATE WHOLE.

The primary function of Government is of course to govern. It has also to promote the general good in achieving its objects. It not infrequently conflicts with sectional interests, or it will be called upon to harmonize the conflicting interests of private individuals. In discharging its duty, it should in no way infringe on individual liberty beyond the extent necessary for preserving collective interests. Thus Fascism does not countenance children for instance being removed by the state from their parents. On the other hand, it requires that citizens should realize that they are members of one corporate whole. Indeed, qualification for office in the state is measured by such realization. Thus the state is rendered practically all powerful. It is to look to the interests not of the capitalist alone or of the proletariat alone but of all sections of society without respecting wealth or poverty. This philosophy means an opposition to the Individualism of the Liberal School and to the 'Laissz-Faire' doctrine of the Capitalist. It holds that the present class war is due mainly to individualism. In a nutshell, Fascism means "each for himself for the good of all."

THE PRAGMATIST.

This is but a general outline of the philosophy of Fascism. But Mussolini himself is averse to developing his political creed in full detail. He has often declared himself to be a Pragmatist, whose sole criterion of work is usefulness to the people.

DEFECTS.

To conclude with a few points of criticism. It is difficult to see where the limits of authority are set for the Fascist state. And at the other end, it is equally difficult to see where the rights of individuals come in. It is true that the consent of the people is clearly stated to be the basis of Government. But how is want of that consent to be effectively manifested except by rebellion? No way seems to have been provided out of this difficulty, except by the pious statement that the state should discharge its duty in order to retain its moral right to govern. Secondly, granting that the Church finds fault with a Fascist state for being inefficient or corrupt, how is that decision to be enforced? No sanction is provided for the enforcement of ecclesiastical opinion. Thirdly, it seems that responsible government is not compatible with Fascist rule. These defects of Fascism are all obviously due to the fact that it arose as a protest and protection against the invasion into Italy of Communism in the years following the war. Its philosophy, therefore, seems to be more intended to explain an accomplished event in politics than to evolve a new school of thought.

Notes of the Dav

Between Two Fires.

President De Valera has already found himself between two fires. While opposition to his proposal to abolish the oath of allegiance to the Crown continues in the Cosgrave Party, the extreme Republicans have, according to an Oriental Press Service message, issued a statement declaring: "Mr. De Valera and other prospective Ministers of King George may remove as many oaths as they wish, but they will never induce Republican Ireland to accept the shameful position of surrender and subservience represented by the membership of the Free State Parliament." It is not likely, however, that such extreme Republicans will receive much support from the Irish people in general and that complete non-co-operation with the Free State Parliament itself will benefit the Republican Party.

British Friends of India.

A Conference of British friends of India representing seventy-two organisations was held in London last week under the auspices of Women's Committee of the India League and passed a resolution protesting against the coercive policy of the Government of India demanding the withdrawal of the Ordinances, the release of political prisoners and the immediate reopening of negotiations with the Congress. The Conference may be an encouragement to some of those in India who wish to express similar views but are obliged to hold back for various reasons. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is reported to have said at the London Conference that India has as much right to independence as Britain and that alien domination ought to be speedily terminated. Mr. H. N. Brailsford admitted India's right to independence but added that, if she were wise, she would accept Dominion Status.

Tortuous Justification.

It is curious that about the very time Sir Samuel Hoare apologised for the arrest of Dr. Paton and his "subsequent treatment" the Madras Home Member was vehemently justifying the conduct of the police in beating Dr. Paton with lathis. The Home Member's excuse was that Dr. Paton was a member of an unlawful crowd that had to be dispersed by force and Dr. Paton had to take his chance along with others". If Dr. Paton was a member of an unlawful body, why was the prosecution against him withdrawn? And why does Sir Samuel apologise for his arrest? Sir Samuel says that the arrest was due to "genuine misunderstanding"? What was that misunderstanding? Was it that he was mistaken for an Indian?

Hoarded Stock of Quinine.

Dr. H. J. Wania, President, Sind Medical Union, speaking at the Union's annual dinner last week, pointed out that one of the results of linking the rupee to sterling was to increase the price of quinine by about 50 per cent. It was, therefore, certain, he said, that "more millions than are suffering to-day will suffer from this dreadful disease, malaria, and a greater number must die due to dearness of quinine." As considerations like these may not be allowed to affect high finance, we would join the Doctor in asking: "Can we not expect Government to release the hoarded stock at cheaper rates to meet the contention that sixty lakhs of rupees worth of quinine is stored to provide for the contingency of a severe epidemic." The Doctor said with much warmth: "We do not know what is their idea of an epidemic to come when a hundred million people suffer from malaria year in and year out. I do not think that anyone will ever make an ass of himself by letting some children starve and die to-day lest some more may starve and die tomorrow." At least a portion of the hoarded stock may now be released and sold at cheap rates.

Tipsy-Cake

FEAR OF GOVT. ACTION.

Interference with Free Trade To be Ended.

Oh! We thought it was just beginning.

* * *

In Britain they don't fear Government action about interference with Free Trade. They applaud it.

* * *

The case arising from the arrest of three persons alleged to be the "brains and backbone" of the movement was taken up yesterday. This is the umpteenth time the 'brains of the Congress' have been cornered. But now the "backbone" has gone too the movement should really have been smashed at last.

* * *

Defending the conduct of the police, who invaded the Kuncha Rahman mosque in Delhi, Sir James Crerar said: "Policemen had unwittingly entered the courtyard of the mosque with shoes on." But as some of them were Mahomedans, there could be no suggestion of desecration. Curious that the indignant Muslim M.L.A.'s should have been so testy about a matter so easily explained.

* * *

Let's hope their indignation will now subside, especially in view of the Home Member's assurance that the D.S.P. is personally known to him, which places him apparently beyond the pale of criticism.

* * *

"Mentioning Mr. G.S. Bajpai's name yesterday, we committed what in Cambridge would be regarded as an unforgivable sin, because we called Mr. Bajpai a Cambridge-man whereas he really belongs to Melton College, Oxford." —"Indian Daily Mail."

Another apology is now due to Merton College.

* * *

A "Talkie" film was taken of the Lothian Committee before they settled down to business on Tuesday. The Chairman repeated the speech he delivered at the opening session. The advantage of platitudes is that it doesn't matter how often you repeat them.

* * *

"A Lesson From Malta" is the title of a leader in the Bori Bunder organ. But we can't discover what the lesson is. It's all about judges who sit three hours, three days a week. This, at least, makes our courts seem quite industrious.

* * *

The Home Member of the Bombay Government having appealed to party leaders to join in Government propaganda and lead the people "through the open-door to peace and freedom unshackled by the Congress," we understand that a select circle of party leaders are organising a series of demonstrations to be held on the Azad Maidan and Chowpatty Sands in defiance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's ban on public meetings.

* * *

The first of these demonstrations has been fixed for Sunday morning. Mr. Chow-chow as first "Dictator" will lead the procession supported by Nawab Nawa Butter, Dr. Flunkey and Rai Bahadur Bolo as members of the "Emergency Council." The two last-named will carry the banner on which will be emblazoned the Home Member's slogan: "India Stands on the Threshold of Her Birthright." On the reverse side will appear the inscription: "Early Delivery Not Expected."

* * *

A Brass Band has also been arranged for and will lead the procession to the strains of "Chile Bom-Bom," conducted by Mr. Winterbotham.

* * *

All the members of the Council who voted against R.B. Khale's motion have enrolled themselves as volunteers with Captain Alfonso de Mango as Captain. They will present a pleasing spectacle in the smart uniform which the Captain has designed, consisting of red shorts, green shirts and white toppers.

* * *

The "Red Shorts" Brigade with their white pot hats, it is thought, will form an effective counterblast to the "Red Shirts" and "Gandhi"-cap-walas. Red shorts will thus in future stand for Liberty in contra-distinction to Red Shirts which stand for tyranny. The white toppers will represent the triumph of Freedom of Trade and "Buy British" over Molestation and "Buy Swadeshi."

* * *

The Home Member has graciously consented to be present and deliver one of his eeloquent orations on "Liberty Our Birthright." At the conclusion of the meeting, he will be garlanded by each of those present in turn and acclaimed as "Lokmanya the Second," in succession to the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, generously surrendering the imposing title by which he has been known in the service for so many years.

COTTON MERCHANTS SUGGEST CONCILIATORY METHODS TO END DEADLOCK

BUT GOVT. DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PUT DOWN CONGRESS MENACE

Straight Question To E. I. C. Association.

Bombay Government circular letter to prominent cotton dealers and associations to suggest ways and means to bring about normal conditions in Cotton trade and asking them whether they will definitely range themselves with the Government in putting down Congress menace of boycott has been the topic of discussion in Indian mercantile circles.

Replies have been sent by individual cotton firms to the letter addressed by the Finance Secretary asking them to explain their attitude and inquiring of them whether they would co-operate with the Government in bringing about a resumption of normal business.

NOT UNDER CONGRESS ORDERS

It is understood that while these firms express their regret at the situation that has developed in the cotton market, they clearly point out that it would no be fair to take our exaggerated view of the events that are happening.

Some of them indignantly deny that any suspension of business that might have occurred is the result of a communication—the secret B. P. C.C. circular referred to in the Finance Secretary's letter from the Congress. They hold the view that trade is being carried on and there has not been stoppage on a large scale.

TRY CONCILIATORY METHODS.

The most important point of the communications taken collectively, however, is the advice given to Government that the key to the situation lies in the adoption of a policy of conciliation. In fact, a challenge is made, in however, mild a language, that Government must formulate their own proposals for appeasing the present discontents and satisfying the demands of the people. That is, instead of the symptoms, the root cause of the political trouble must be attacked; then these merchants are certain in their minds that the situation will immediately improve and trade will resume its normal course.

The merchants promise that any proposals formulated by the Government and presented to them will receive their most serious, most earnest, and most impartial consideration.

CO-OPERATION OR NON-CO-OPERATION

Govt. Demands Definite Reply From E. I. C. Association

The East Indian Cotton Association considered the circular letter at their Board Meeting on Tuesday and despatch a reply to the Government.

Late in the afternoon a communication reached the office of the East India Cotton Association from the Secretariat, which takes the present controversy a step further.

It is understood that Government, while tendering their thanks to the Association for the very excellent advice about the urgency of adopting a policy of conciliation, point out that the situation, as they see it, requires a different treatment.

Government now ask the Association whether it is definitely in favour of supporting the measures which they may adopt in putting down the menace of the Congress movement, particularly the boycott.

"BUY INDIAN LEAGUE" PROCESSION FORCIBLY DISPERSED BY POLICE

Cable To Premier And Adjournment Motion In Madras Council

MADRAS, March 15.

Mr. T.R. Venkatarama Sastri and Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President and Secretary respectively of the "Buy Indian League," Madras, have cabled to the Premier, the Secretary of State and Mr. George Lansbury as follows:—

"The Narsapur Police forcibly dispersed, using canes, a peaceful procession of the "Buy Indian League," a non-political organisation, though the Madras Government, by an official communique, welcomed the League as a constructive movement. Wide-spread indignation prevails. Searching enquiry is necessary."

Dr. Subbaroyan, the Leader of the Opposition, has given notice of a motion of adjournment which he intends to move in the Madras Legislative Council to-morrow to discuss the alleged beating by the Police on March 12 of members of the "Buy Indian League," at Naraspur when they went in a procession distributing "Buy Indian" pamphlets.—A.P.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

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INDIAN MERCANTILE COMMUNITY AND R. T. CONFERENCE

Question Considered Again By Executive At Delhi

It is reported that after a discussion of the replies of the member bodies of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, on the question of the participation of the Indian mercantile community in work connected with the committees of the Round Table Conference, the Executive has decided that the present position should stand and the question be finally debated and resolved upon by the general body meeting at the annual session.

This decision of the Executive was taken recently at Delhi.

The Indian mercantile community has thrown its weight in the present political struggle with the Congress and had not actively associated itself with the work of the conference except when the Congress itself offered its co-operation, as in the case of the second Round Table Conference.

COUNTERBLAST.

As a counterblast to this attitude of alleged non-co-operation three members of the Government of India recently wrote to the Executive Committee of the Federation declining their invitation to attend as usual the annual meeting of the general body unless the decision of the Executive not to co-operate with the work of the Round Table Conference was revoked.

Following this communication, some members of the Federation urged that the opinion of the member-bodies be taken on the subject and it is understood that a majority of them, except Madras and the Punjab, have replied that the decision of the Executive should remain unaltered.

The question was considered afresh, with all the replies of the member-bodies before it, by the executive at Delhi and was postponed for final decision at the annual session of the Federation on March 26.

THE BOMBAY BAN

Request To Postpone Delhi Session

In view of the orders served on some Bombay merchants by the Government not to participate in any chamber or commercial bodies meeting for one month, eleven Bombay associations, member-bodies of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, are unable to participate in the forthcoming general annual body meeting of the Federation on March 26 and 27.

Representatives of the above eleven associations informally discussed the situation and decided to send a telegram to the President of the Federation asking him to postpone the annual session to the last week of April, by which time the Bombay Government's order expires.

Accordingly a telegram was sent to Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation, to postpone the session.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who was representing the Indian Merchants 'Chamber on the Committee of the Federation has been chosen by the Salt Manufacturers' Association as their representative on the Federation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Jutes opened firm and a moderate business resulted at steady rates. The close was firm at best of day. In coals a limited turnover resulted at unchanged rates. Teas continued firm and a fair business resulted. The miscellaneous section showed no particular features.

Securities:—3 per cent. paper 51, 3-1/2 per cent. 60-7, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 60-8, 4-1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 96-3, 5 per cent. Loan 1929/47 88-8, 1945/55 98-2.

Banks:—Central 14-12 ex-div., Imperial Fully paid 1035-6.

Railways:—Arrahsasram Light 63-8, Bukhtiarpur Light 63, Mayurshanj 51, Sarasirajbanj 63.

Cottons.—New Victoria Ordy. 1-14, pref. 3-2.

Coals.—Aldih 2-7, Burrakur 11-4, Raneegunge 31-12.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 9-14, anglo-India ordy. 293-8, Cheviot 208-8, Clive 21-12, a pref. 105, Delta pref. 95.

Teas:—Bateli 2, Betjan 16-10, East India 9-8, Gohpur 4-4, Jutilsari 11-4, Rutema 1-2, Sapoi 7-4, Teloijan 8-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-13; Indian Iron and Steel 4-7, B. I. Corporation pref. 40, Madan Theatres 1-12, Walford Transport 0-8-0, Titaghur paper defd. 3, Balapur Company 91, Carew and Co. 13-5, Cawnpore 25-6, Murree Brewery 100, New Savan 14-4, Samastipore 14-12, 5-1/2 per cent. 1-14/23/34, Fort Gloster Jute 96.—A.P.

BROADCASTING THEIR WEDDING

Miss Durga Kelekar, now Mrs. Jyotsna Bholo, a popular radio singer and Mr. Keshavrao Bhole, another favourite of radio fans, are now united in wedlock.

NO CENSORSHIP OF PRESS MESSAGES

Home Member's Reply To Interpellations

DEBATE ON RETRENCHMENT IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

A debate on retrenchment was initiated by the Independents at to-day's sitting of the Assembly.

Sir James Crerar replying to Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Singh's question said that there had been 34 convictions under the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Neogy's question said that there was no censorship or interference with messages addressed to reputable newspapers or press agencies outside India.

Mr. Neogy: Then there is no distinction on racial basis between an Indian and European correspondent.

Sir James Crerar: No difference, if it is sent to a responsible paper or agency by a responsible correspondent.

Sir Evelyn Howell informed Mr. Aggarwal that negotiations regarding the claims of Indian holders of rouble notes had proved abortive.

Mr. Aggarwal: Is the chapter closed for ever?

Sir E. Howell: Negotiations may be resumed at some future date.

The President called upon Mr. S. C. Mitter to move a cut, whereupon Mr. Ranga Iyer asked what happened to Sir H. S. Gour's motion of yesterday on which the House had not recorded its vote.

"TALKED OUT"

The President said that under an agreement, the Nationalists were to have yesterday for the discussion of the constitutional question and as the matter could not come to the stage of vote, it must be considered as talked out.

Mr. S. C. Mitter then moved a token cut to raise the question of retrenchment on behalf of the Independent Party. He referred to Sir George Schuster's speech indicating prosperity of the people as shown by the large investment in Government treasury bills and loans and other investments. The speaker uttered a warning that that was no test of the country's prosperity.—A. P.

Proceeding Mr. Mitra said that it was not fair to compare taxation in Britain with that in India, for, in the former country there were many allevating features like Unemployment Insurance and other benefit funds. All these features were absent in India. The unemployment problem stared them all in the face and Mahatma Gandhi had tried to face it with the Charka, but Gandhiji, to-day was in jail. However there was no bold policy of helping India.

Sir George Schuster was helpless and every year he was changing his views and also principles to suit the circumstances. (Laughter). This was perhaps necessary in obedience to dictates from Whitehall. But it was ruinous to India.

Regarding New Delhi, he asked, why should the Government suddenly hit upon the new argument of lack of adequate water supply during summer, in order to throw to the winds the recommendation as to the stoppage of exodus. Why did not the Government, when they spent crores and crores on New Delhi think of all this? Surely when the Municipality could supply water to such a large population in Old and New Delhi, could they not do it for the small additional population of 2,000 clerks?

Dr. Ziauddin examined the expenditure side of the Government in light of the principles enunciated by the Inchcape Committee. The Lee concessions granted should now be withdrawn in view of the 45 per cent. fall in the cost of living. There should be a 10 per cent cut in the expenditure of every department without distinction. As regards military expenditure, this should be brought to the minimum laid down by the Inchcape Committee especially as these were peace times. The military services also should be Indianised for the sake of economy.

DISCOURAGE "FORWARD" POLICY ON FRONTIER

The forward policy of the military administration in the Frontier should be discouraged both on grounds of economy as well as of policy. The question of the loss on strategic railway lines should be settled once for all and not included in the Railway budget. On railways, there should be machinery to see that the instructions given to Agents were carried out.

SCRAPED THE SURFACE ONLY.

Mr. B. Das complained that the retrenchment hitherto carried out had only scrapped the surface. The only remedy was to revise the basic pay of all Services. He wished the Retrenchment Committees had done that. He feared that the present Government might leave them various obligations of which the country was not yet fully aware. He asked why the Frontier watch and ward expenses were not charged to the military, and why there was such extravagance in Stationary Department in the Army? Every Department could do with a Secretary and Under-Secretary. They had a whole series of highly paid engineers for merely looking after New Delhi buildings, whereas one Superintending Engineer would be enough.

The appointment of a personal assistant to the Chief Engineer, P. W. D. on Rs. 1,300 was the worst aspect of extravagance. He wanted wholesale reduction in the staff of the India Office and a large cut in the High Commissioner's establishment and insisted that the Postal Department must pay its way even if the increase given a few years and were to be cancelled. The country was being driven to the verge of ruin and a 20 per cent. cut should be enforced.

Sir Henry Gidney said that the other day a railway man told him "These Committees are travelling to cout our pay. Why not we remove the fishplates?"

Mr. B. Das.—So you are in the conspiracy to remove fishplates. (laughter).

A WHOLE-HOGGER.

Sir H. Gidney said that he was a whole-hogger. He was entirely opposed to the retrenchment plans of sub-committees. The best method was to revise the scales of salaries of higher appointments. He agreed with previous speakers that strategic railways should be charged to the army.

LONG SUFFERING SIR FAZLI.

Sir Fazli Hussain spoke as one among long-suffering heads of departments. He said that the Finance Member who was the watchdog of the States Finances had developed into a wolf and he pleaded in defence that if his Department being beneficent was cut, non-official members would protest, but when sub-committees on Retrenchment were formed non-officials themselves were found to be wolves and "more blood-thirsty" than the Finance Member (laughter). He gave a few instances. Finally he assured the House that there was no justification for the charge that Englishmen and Anglo-Indians had not been retrenched and Indian officials had been. The facts were otherwise (applause).

Sir Abdur Rahim who was the Chairman of the General Purposes Committee was cheered as he rose to reply to the Education Members charge against his Committee. He said that there were other wolves and other victims. The chief victims were the people of this country whom the burden of taxation was ruining.

Sir Fazli, he said, was out of the country and had not full possession of facts and had been misled. Far from crippling his Department the Sub-Committee wanted nothing to be done to have that effect as regards the Agricultural Research Council, for instance, the Sub-Committee had recommended its retention in spite of the pressure put on it for its abolition.

Sir George Schuster assured Sir Abdur Rahim that the result of their Committees proposals was undoubtedly what Sir Fazli had described. Government had already given effect to retrenchment to the extent of 430 lakhs as against 490 lakhs. The proposed cut of 425 lakhs of which 15 lakhs was in respect of the Lee Concessions and 30 lakhs over the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Department could not be treated as ordinary retrenchment. As for the rest 250 lakhs had been accepted and Government had carried out 87 lakhs of additional cut.

SCHUSTER REPLIES.

Proceeding Sir George Schuster emphasised that Government's policy was one of maximum economy consistent with efficiency. He disputed the suggestion that behind retrenchments there was any jobbery or favouritism.

As for future entrants, Government would shortly come to a decision as to the terms of future entrants. Regarding Army expenditure, it was no use merely harping on the Inchcape Committee's figure. It must be noted that that figure was suggested when the military expenditure was, 67-1/2 crores. Now it had been reduced to 46-1/2. This represented a reduction of more than 50 per cent. He reiterated his observation that short of a substantial reduction in troops Government could claim that army expenditure had been cut down to the minimum possible level. Thus on the general picture they could congratulate themselves on the results achieved, while, of course, they should all follow up retrenchmnt on lines already chalked out.

Mr. S. C. Mitra maintained that there was enough room for retrenchment. Mr. Mitra's cut was pressed to a division and carried by 47 votes against 46.

Mr. R. S. Sarma was the only nominated Indian member to vote for the cut.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

CITY NOTES

OBSTACLES TO RESERVE BANK

HAVE WE THE PROPER PROPORTION OF GOLD?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

BOMBAY, March 15.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 0.2 ps. gold or 13.53 pence to-day.

In the course of his Budget speech, the Finance Member said: "If currency reserves are required and if we could afford now to accumulate them, we have already our proper proportion of gold. It is rather external securities that we need to complete an ample margin of reserves". And also "we are indirectly acquiring sterling securities against the gold exports so far as they are not required to meet the balance of payments due on private account." This was in defence of the Government's refusal to place an embargo on gold exports to strengthen the reserves behind the currency so as to make it possible to start a Reserve Bank.

WHAT ARE GOLD RESERVES?

The first sentence quoted seems to be unnecessarily involved, but then, perhaps it was intentionally so. I take it to mean that, according to the Finance Member, currency reserves are necessary but it is not in the form of gold but in the form of external securities. The first question is: "Have we the proper proportion of gold?" The basis of the gold standard recommended by the Hilton Young Commission was a 50 per cent to start with and was never to go below 40 per cent of the liabilities (which were to include the note issue and Rs. 50 crores for rupee redemption) except in special circumstances.

POSITION TO-DAY.

The gold reserve to-day consists of the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve, £29-1/2 millions or Rs. 45 crores and in the Paper Currency Reserve Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 50 crores in all. Is this 50 per cent of the outstanding note circulation of Rs. 180 crores? Or of Rs. 230 crores according to the Hilton Young calculation? Even if we take into account the £10 millions or Rs. 11 crores in the Gold Standard Reserve, we get only Rs. 61 crores or hardly 27 per cent. of the Rs. 230 crores liability. Even if we take into account the Rs. 110 crores of silver bullion and coins, we get a total gold reserve of Rs. 86 crores which is Rs. 29 crores less than the 50 per cent limit and Rs. 6 crores short of the 40 per cent limit.

IS THIS ENOUGH FOR THE RESERVE BANK?

While accepting that the Reserve Bank cannot be started with the present currency uncertainties, the question may be asked whether these gold reserves will justify our starting a Reserve Bank with them. It will be readily admitted that it is incorrect to say that "we have already our proper proportion of gold." It is true that the Government are not bound to redeem their notes and silver rupees in gold but they are at least bound to redeem them in sterling if called upon to do so. (This duty has been placed in abeyance by the Ordinances).

WHY EXTERNAL SECURITIES?

The Finance Member says that it is external securities that he wants. But cannot gold create external securities any time they are wanted? Is it not a safer form in which to hold our reserves than securities whether sterling or dollars? If the Government want to earn interest on them, they could convert them to the extent that they have to be held in liquid form. But, to try to acquire them after trade and private calls have been met is to abdicate the fundamental doctrine of currency management. In a crisis like the present one, we have the right to regulate the export of capital. As it is, it would seem that nearly half the recent exports of gold have been used for this purpose.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTION JUSTIFIED.

The exchange restrictions are justified even in Britain and in India whose Government had to raid on the gold reserves to the extent of Rs. 20 crores in one year to maintain the 18 pence ratio, no one could object to the Government's desire to recuperate those losses when the possibility presents itself. Instead of this we find that the Government is content to take a back seat as exchange authority while accepting full responsibility for the expansion of currency caused by the outflow of gold.

OPTIMISTIC MR. BALDWIN.

Mark Tapleys are not to be found in the Indian Government alone. Mr. Stanley Baldwin is equally optimistic. He is reported to have said recently: "I think it is true to say that there is less world trade about to share, but that we are probably getting an important share of what trade there is. We are in sight of the corner round which better things lie. I think the temper of the nation is better prepared for turning that corner than it has been at any time in the past fourteen years." I am afraid it is impossible to comment adequately on such diplomatic language.

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Encourage Indian Art By Making Use Of Its Services

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA'S APPEAL TO COUNCIL OF STATE

PLEA FOR GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE AND NATIONAL SUPPORT

People are now beginning to realise that one of India's greatest assets for the world lies in her neglected Arts and Crafts and the Bombay School of art as so far borne the brunt of the battle for the recognition of Indian art, said Sir Phiroze Sethna at a meeting of the Council of State, moving a resolution recommending to the Government that Services of Students of Indian Art Schools should be availed of in Public buildings in New Delhi and London.

It is more important for India to see training and production of art placed on a firm an stable basis in India, continued Sir Pheroze, than to see Indian Students go to Europe to acquire training and patronage.

Concluding his speech, Sir Pheroze made out a strong case for national support and Government patronage to Indian schools and appealed to the House to accept it as a recommendatory motion.

Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna moved:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that if the work of mural decorations already done by Indian Artists and students of Indian Art Schools in the Secretariat at New Delhi is satisfactory then their services as soon as funds permit be availed of for additional work of the same kind not only in the Secretariat but also in other public buildings in New Delhi and likewise in India House, London"

"PREFERABLY TO BOMBAY SCHOOL."

Those Hon. Members of this Council who have been serving on it for more than eight years will recollect that as far back as February 1924 I had moved a resolution in regard to mural paintings in Government buildings at Raisina, the name by which New Delhi was known at that time. That resolution was as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that if and when the work of mural paintings in the buildings at Raisina, including the Government House and the Secretariat, is taken in hand, the same be entrusted to Indian artists and preferably to the Bombay School of Arts."

AMENDMENT.

An amendment was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ley the then Secretary of the Department concerned. He wished to substitute for the words "and preferably the Bombay School of Arts" the following:—

"if the requisite talent can be found in India, and that Government should consider the possibility of utilising the service of art students selected from the Schools of Art already existing in India."

GOVT'S DOUBTS.

From the wording of this amendment it was quite apparent that Government had grave doubts as to the capacity of Indian artists to be able to do this work satisfactorily. The Government amendment was carried on a division. I found myself in a minority on that occasion.

INDIAN ARTISTS' GOOD WORK

Looking back to-day I feel strongly disposed to congratulate myself and the twelve Hon. Members who voted with me that we did form the minority. There is indeed much consolation when one is able to prove the correctness of the principle he has advocated for a long time past by referring any sceptics to the concrete and indisputable evidence of facts. We who formed the minority on that occasion are naturally delighted to find ourselves in that enviable position to-day: For to-day, after the evidence of the good work done by Indian artists and art students on the walls of the new Secretariat I do not stand here as a suppliant pleading before the tribunal of this Council for opportunities for Indian artists and Art Schools to participate in the benefits of State patronage and laying before Hon. Members any anxious deductions and inferences to try if by any means it were possible to convince them of the artistic value of their work. My position to-day is in direct contrast to what was the case in 1924. The success of our proposals, now that these have actually been put to the acid test of definite experiment, is such that we may be pardoned for exclaiming "We told you so."

OPPORTUNITY FOR ARTISTS.

New Delhi offers a wonderful opportunity, indeed, the greatest opportunity or Indian Artists which has arisen since the Moghul times. As to the very great importance of Art to India there was a time when it was quite the fashion, to decry its importance in this country and the value of our artists' work was greatly underrated.

"INCORRECT STATEMENTS".

In fact Hon. Members will be surprised to know if they are not already aware that in the former editions of the Encyclopaedia Britanica up to [illegible] there was to be found in the article on Painting such an absolutely incorrect statement as follows:—

"With respect to the painting of the Phenicians, Persians, Indians and Chinese it was in the earlier stages and has ever since been miserable and wretched. Although the Indians and Persians have always been celebrated for their tapestry yet it is more for the excellence of the material than purity of their designs. But their utter ignorance of the naked figure, their long barbarous and cumbersome garments and their want of science are so grossly palpable that they have never been and never will be referred to by any nation as an authority in design."

Hon. Members will be equally surprised to know that those remarks have disappeared altogether from the later editions of the Encyclopaedia without any explanation whatsoever.

INDIA'S GREATEST ASSETS.

Fortunately people are now beginning to realise that one of India's greatest assets for the world lies in her neglected Arts and Crafts. Public opinion is undoubtedly strongly aroused on this subject. It was therefore a good thing that in Bombay public opinion supported the request of its Schools of Art to be allowed to participate in decorating New Delhi and that Indian Artists should be employed on its mural paintings.

BOMBAY SCHOOL'S EXCELLENCE.

The Bombay School of Art has so far borne the brunt of the battle for the recognition of Indian Art and again it is the largest, the oldest and has the most advanced courses of training in painting, modelling and architecture of any Art School in India to-day as its syllabus in comparison with others will show. Moreover, the Bombay School of Art attracts students from all over India and not by any means only from the Bombay Presidency. It was this School which first put forward through its Principal in 1921 an official request that when mural paintings were executed upon the new Government buildings then in course of erection the work should be entrusted to Indian artists. Bombay anticipated a long time previous the fact that mural paintings would be required for public buildings of New Delhi.

AJANTA CAVES

Thanks to the effort of the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd, now Lord Lloyd, a class for the study of mural paintings was ounded. This was a logical continuation of the work of studying the mural paintings in the Ajanta Caves which was begun by the Bombay School of Art under its then Principal Mr. Griffiths in 872 and continued for 11 years. The class of mural painting founded in 1920 was however not for the purpose of copying but for original work. There was nothing new in the idea of Indian Artists painting mural decorations upon public buildings. The idea itself was of course a great deal older than the Ajanta Caves themselves. The novelty of the class of mural painting lay in the fact of the application of the hereditary talent of Indian students for Art to an original constructive effort after such efforts had fallen into what seemed hopeless disuse for many years. Proper facilities for advanced training for Indian students by means of organised classes and the class of mural painting were installed in the Bombay School in 1920.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING IN INDIA.

I have briefly outlined what has been done to make the Bombay School of Art an Art School in order to show that it is capable of ranking alongside the best institutions of similar kind in Europe, for I am not one of those who think that Art Education in India must be radically different to what it is in Europe. I believe that it is essential to provide our students here with full facilities of training which at present they have to go to Europe to obtain. I may be optimistic, but I can envisage a time when an Indian Degree in Art will carry an Indian students as far as the A.R.C.A. certificate of South Kensington, or any other degree in the Art Schools of Europe. For this purpose, I mean if the Art Schools of India are to be enabled to maintain this high standard of higher Art Education, there must be patronage.

NEED FOR PATRONAGE.

I am very sorry that the Prize of Delhi Scheme has apparently been dropped by the Government of India since they published their note approving of the Scheme in 1925. That Scheme would have provided the selected students of our Indian Art Schools with post graduate courses in Art at a central institution in India. I feel sure that sooner of later something of that kind will have to be done if first class Schools of Art are to be maintained in India. However the resolution which I have the honour to move, deals with the immediate question of patronage, which is an absolute necessity for our Indian Schools of Art.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL SUPPORT.

In Committee Room "A" of the New Secretariat Buildings Honourable Members will see the results of the beginnings made on the lines I suggested in 1924 by the Government of India. Nothing could be more encouraging to an Indian whose pride in Indian Art of the past does not blind him to the pressing necessities of the present than to see the decorations of Indian Artists as well as of our young students on the dome and walls of the New Secretariat Buildings. I will not labour this point. There is no need for me to do so for the work itself pleads eloquently for National support for these talented young men.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME"

I am aware that a scheme external to India has been put into force since last I spoke on this subject. I allude to the Mural Paintings at India House recently executed by four Indian students of South Kensington. Indeed the High Commissioner for Indian has given us a glowing description in his recent speech at India House of the work of these students and the results of their training in Europe. I too have seen their work and I also heartily congratulate them on the results. But however successful the work may have been, the point I wish the Government of India to bear in mind is that as charity begins at home, "it is more important for India to see training and production in Art placed on a firm and stable basis in India, then see Indian students go to Europe to acquire training and patronage. And therefore I earnestly hope that all Hon. Members, official and non-official will support my resolution to-day as the very least that can be done to encourage the reawakened aspirations of this country in the field of Art. I would add that the official report when the public in Bombay have naturally been waiting for eagerly since the mural paintings were executed in the new Secretariat Buildings in 1928, ought to be issued without further delay by the Government of India. For I presume that these paintings are equally as important as the newer scheme of work just concluded at India House, which as I have mentioned has been fully reported on by Sir Bupendranath Mitra.

KENSINGTON SCHOOL.

It is by no mean necessary that the men selected should have had any training in the Royal Kensington School of Art in regard to mural painting. On the contrary it is considered by some a disadvantage because after his training here the Indian student can only produce something hybrid in this kind of painting because of the influence on him from what he may have picked up in the Kensington School.

MR. FYZEE RAHMIN.

In the Secretariat at New Delhi there is also work done by an Indian Artist by name Mr. Fyzee Rahmin. From his public utterances and writings he would have us believe he is in a class by himself though responsible critics appear to think otherwise. I am by no means competent to enter into such controversy and compare his work with that of his brother artists and of the art students in the Secretariat. I have mentioned Mr. Rahmin because he has not a good word to say of the Bombay School where he has himself had his early training and yet in an interview which he gave to the Press he even observed that "the Government of India or rather the High Commissioner in London has put in a scheme of educating Indian students in England." Mr. Rahmin goes on to say "by this a deliberate attempt has been made to destroy what little work is done in India to promote the interests of Indian art on traditional lines." Whilst I may generally disagree with Mr. Rahmin I am in agreement with him in his disapproval of the scheme if he means thereby that Indian Art Students who were sent to do mural painting at the India House did not require to be educated in painting in England.

FOR "HIGHER ART."

Hon. Members may possibly be of opinion that I have dwelt a considerable length on the work of the Indian Art Schools i.e., the work of students, and have not dilated sufficiently on the work of the professional artists—whose mural paintings now adorn some of the domes and walls of the Imperial Secretariat Buildings of New Delhi. I may assure Hon. Members that this is not because I am indifferent to the value or significance of several of these paintings, which are the more interesting because they are painted in different styles. The point however which I particularly wish to emphasise, is that the students are the means to the end. The Art Schools of India must either have an outlet for "Higher Art" or they will lose their "raison d'etre" and be compelled to yield to the pressure of the pessimists who would convert these and have converted some of them into technical Schools although they may retain the names of "Art School".

RECOMMENDATORY MOTION.

I know Indian finances are at present in the doldrums but we may well expect to be out of the wood before very long and even when that is so my resolution does not commit Government to anything definite. At the best, it is a recommendatory motion and ought therefore to prove acceptable to the House including the Government benches. If the Resolution passes it may be quoted hereafter as the considered wish of this Council and prove a help in the matter of asking Government at the proper time to encourage Indian artists and Art who has severed his connection students in the manner indicated.

3,186 CONVICTED TILL FEBRUARY 4 IN BENGAL

Council Sanctions Demand For Loans

GOVT. DECIDE TO SUSPEND GRANT TO ARTS COLLEGES

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

In the Bengal Council to-day the Home Member told Mr. Hasan Ali that till February 4, last arrests in connection with the Civil disobedience movement totalled 4,292. Of these 1,106 were discharged and 3,186 were convicted including 173 women.

Replying to Mr. P. V. Guha, Hon. Md. B. P. Singh Roy, Minister of Local Self-Government, said that Government were considering the desirability of instituting an enquiry into he various charges against the Calcutta Corporation. The Government, he added, were aware that charges of neglect of duty, political bias, racial discrimination, irresponsible way of spending the ratepayers money, favouritism and extraordinary delay from running the entire machinery of the Corporation for the benefit of a particular organisation had been frequently levelled against the Corporation and denied by the people in charge of the institution.

The Government were also aware of the widespread dissatisfaction prevailing in Calcutta, against the way in which the administration of the Corporation is conducted by a certain number of councillors belonging to certain political organisation who had always been in a majority since 1924.

GRANT TO COLLEGES SUSPENDED.

When the Council resumed discussion on the Budget this afternoon a printed memorandum was circulated to the members showing that the Government had decided, as a measure of retrenchment, to suspend the grant of Rs. 96,000 to non-Government arts Colleges through the University for the year 1932/33. The memorandum also showed certain corrections made in the revised estimate for 1931/32 and the budget estimate for 1932/33.

Following these changes, the Council, on the motion of Mr. A. Marr, Finance Member, sanctioned a supplementary demand for Rs. 50,000 for superannuation allowances and pensions and commutation of pensions.

It further granted a supplementary demand for Rs. 6,77,000 for loans and advances by the Provincial Government, under the Land Improvement and agriculturists Loans Act in 1931/32.

Sir B. B. Ghose, Revenue Member, next moved for the total grant of Rs. 39,04,000 for the land revenue.

Of nearly 100 motions for reduction, the Council discussed 15, all of which were either lost or withdrawn.

The discussion had not concluded when the Council rose for the day.—A. P.

TRANSFER OF ADEN A SETTLED FACT

(Continued from page 1.)

If a referrendu was taken the people of Aden would be in favour of being under the control of the Bombay Government.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said that the General Member had argued that the transfer of the administration of Aden was an established fact and that nothing could be done now. The speaker agreed that technically it might be so but their experience in these days was that even at the last moment decisions could be changed.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah replying to the debate blamed the House for advocating the cause of Bombay merchants alone and ignoring the wishes of the people who did not wish to continue with Bombay because they could not afford to pay them more money. Did the House want to deny to the people of Aden the right of self-determinations he asked.

As regards the fear expressed by Mr. Petit he said that the Viceroy had assured the deputation of Indian merchants that if at any time there was a proposal of transferring Aden to the Colonial Government they would ascertain the views of all concerned. He thought that the assurance must satisfy the House. In any case he would convay the wishes of the House to the Governmennt of India.

The resolution as amended was carried without opposition.

HOSPITAL LOTTERY.

Mr. A. N. Surve then moved:

"This Council recommends to the Government to take steps to institute a Government Hospital Lottery or to license a private lottery for the purpose of supplementing the funds required for reopening the beds in the hospitals which were closed for financial reasons."

The mover thought that it was not a new thing to start lotteries for charitable purposes. In every street of Bombay there were shops where tickets of Goa Lotteries were sold and these lotteries were organised to support certain hospitals in Goa.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle (Bombay North) said that Bombay had spent large sums of money on "mortar and chunam" for hospital building but there were no beds in them. He thought that the Government should have no objection to hold lotteries for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the sick.

IRISH EXAMPLE.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, said that Irishmen were not fools and they had organised Hospital Sweepstakes to find money for hospitals.

Sir Rustom Vakil informed the House that as far back as June 1931 the Government of Bombay had moved in the matter and had addressed a letter to the Government of India explaining the financial difficulties of the local Government which had resulted in the curtailing of medical facilities and requesting them to allow them to institute a State Lottery. The Government of India however turned down the proposal holding that the sanction of the Secretary of State may be required and pointing out that the Home Government had not countenanced the Irish Lotterries.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday 2 p.m.

Mill Worker Sentenced

A mill worker of the Morarji Gokuldas Mills was charged on Tuesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, under section 18 (1) of the Press Act (distributing unauthorised news sheets) for distributing, at Girgaum Road on Monday evening, a handbill of the Congress Emergency Council, in which an extract from Anand Swaraj Patrika, describing "certain atrocities" committed by Mamlatdars, was given.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he knew nothing about the news sheets excepting that he had picked a few of them which were lying on the road out of curiosity, when he was arrested.

The Magistrate, accepting the evidence of prosecution, convicted the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 18 (1).

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 11.

(In 1000's)

SEASON THIS SEASON TO-DATE	WEEK	1930-31
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding linters)	3,905 110	3,574
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,267 173	5,307
Of which to Japan	1,789 58	839
Of which to China	351 6	268
Of which to Great Britain	907 25	911
Of which to Germany	1,163 45	1,359
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	13,023 215	11,381
Stock at New York	208	
Stock at U.S. Port	4,655	
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	1,960	
World's Visible Supply	11,152	
Of which American cotton	9,255	
Forwarded to world's Mills (Excluding linters)	8,975 307	7,291
Receipts at U.S. Ports	8,693 171	8,147

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 14.

Demand Bills 3,62,81

AVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 14.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta March per cwt. 8 paid.

C and F Calcutta April/June per cwt. 8 paid.

C and F Bombay March per cwt. 8|0-1|2 paid.

C and F Karachi, March per cwt. 8|0-1|2 paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, March 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1|8.

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P.C., C.I.E.

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CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.

1. Memoirs of the Late Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., 2 The Origin of the Barmakids by SULEMAN NADVI, 3 The Mystic—A Poem by NAWAB SIR NIZAMAT JUNG, Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E., 4 Indian Art and Modern Criticism by Captain W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON, R.B.C., I.E.S., 5 Table-Talk of a Mesopotamian Judge by Prof. D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, 6 Round the International Exhibition of Persian Art by G. D. HORNBLOWER, O.B.E., 7 Bombay in the Reign of Aurangzeb by Dr. SHAFAAT AHMAD KHAN, 8 The Renaissance of Islam by the late S. KHUDA BUKHSH, M.A., (Oxon), B.C.L., BARRISTER-at-Law, 9 Books and Authors PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, WESTERNISING PERSIA, A New Islamic Journal, Aurangnama, etc. The same number contains a beautiful portrait of the Late Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali P.C.

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ORDINANCE NEWS IN BRIEF

Allahabad.—Three youths were convicted to-day for housebreaking and assisting the operations of an unlawful association for having broken into the clock tower and hoisted the national flag which had previously been removed by the police. They were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from three to nine months.

Calcutta.—The ex-president of the Brahmanbaria (Comilla) Congress who was recently released on parole was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for failing to give attendance at the police station.

Cawnpore.—Four arrests have been made for defiance of Section 144. Fear of communal riot caused panic again yesterday but the situation is under control.

Messrs. P. S. Apte, and K. R. Vaishampavana of the Yeola National School, were released from Nasik Central jail lately. They have been ordered to reside within the Yeola Municipal area and not to take part in anti-Govt. activities.

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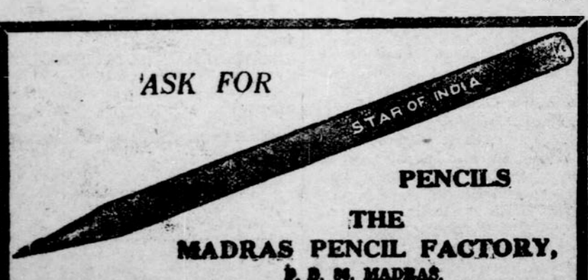

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Review Of Gold & Silver

STATISTICS FOR 1931

Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Annual Report

LONDON, Jan. 1932.

The year 1931 will be memorable as making a period of unprecedented financial and economic depression. Critical situations succeeded each other so rapidly, that, at times, the situation was so grave as to threaten with disaster the whole economic structure of the world.

Trade suffered owing to high tariffs, which precluded the use of the products of industry for the settlement of international indebtedness with a consequent increase in unemployment. Moreover, a growing strain was placed upon gold for the purpose of meeting debts resulting from the Great War, and 60 per cent. of the World's gold stocks has accumulated in the United States of America and France.

Following the crises in Austria and Germany in June, confidence in the European financial situation was badly shaken. Meanwhile, at home the adverse balance of trade led to increasing anxiety and the report of the May Economy Committee clearly showed the danger in which the country stood. Although tension had been somewhat relaxed by President Hoover's proposal for one year's postponement of War Debts, the adoption of the plan was attended by many difficulties.

The latter part of the year was to prove historically eventful. The resignation of the Government in August, was followed by the formation of a National Government, and the introduction of an Emergency Budget in September. This month saw the culmination of financial difficulties, when Great Britain was forced to suspend the operation of the Gold Standard.

The measures adopted by the National Government to deal with the situation received the country's approval. when, at the General Election in October, it was returned to power with a large majority.

The year has seen further meetings of the Indian Round Table Conference, but although succeeding to an extent in clearing the air, it is apparent that much yet remains to be done before that body will have brought its labours to a successful termination.

Though the year 1931 was one of almost overwhelming depression it was instrumental in forcibly bringing home to the world the extent of the difficulties with which it is faced; the ramifications of present-day economy are such that all countries are involved and no solution to existing problems can be reached without world-wide goodwill and co-operation.

GOLD.

During the year 1931, movements of gold to the Continent, particularly to France, were again intense. The many financial and economic crises which overshadowed the year, served so to accentuate the movements, that, as a result of the constant drain upon the gold resources of this country, the drastic decision was taken by the Government in September to suspend the operation of the gold standard. Although this was the outstanding feature, there have been other incidents which have contributed to an eventful and anxious period.

BANK OF FRANCE ACCEPTS BARS OF STANDARD GOLD.

A point of some importance marked the commencement of the year, the Bank of France deciding to accept bar gold of standard quality as delivered by the Bank of England. It will be remembered that in June, 1930, the Bank of England ceased to deliver fine gold bars owing to the depletion of its stocks, giving instead bars of standard (9166/10000) quality which were the product of melted sovereigns. As the Bank of France had hitherto required gold to be of not less than 9950/10000 fineness, it had up to this time been necessary to have the standard gold withdrawn from the Bank of England refined in order to make it acceptable. Under the new arrangement refining was no longer necessary. Withdrawals of gold for direct despatch to France commenced on the 16th January, and as the amounts withdrawn were no longer restricted to the capacity of refiners, the new conditions resulted in the movements being intensified. During the period 16th to 28th January gold taken from the Bank of England for France amounted to about £6,840,000, but the French exchange subsequently responded to the influx of gold.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND CEASE.

There ensued a period during which the drain of gold from the Bank of England ceased. From the beginning of February to about the middle of July no withdrawals of consequence were made, and it is interesting to note that February was the first month since August 1930 which passed without any withdrawals of gold being made from the Bank of England for France.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Sales of South African gold continued to be made whilst the shipments were in transit to this country and, until the middle of March, a large proportion of these supplies had been acquired in this manner for France, though there were instances of some being diverted to Belgium. The existence of a premium on French francs for forward delivery enabled buyers on French account to pay a higher price for forward than for spot gold. Sellers were, naturally, not unwilling to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to secure a more advantageous price for their gold by selling forward instead of waiting until it had actually reached the London market.

BANK OF ENGLAND SECURES GOLD.

The South African gold which arrived in London on the 16th March amounted to about £637,000 of which only £250,000 had been sold forward. The exchanges, having moved in favour of sterling, there was little competition for the balance of £617,000 and after trade requirements had been satisfied, £583,000 was secured by the Bank of England at the fixed price of 84/10½d. per fine ounce. Prior to this, the Bank had not secured any of the open market gold since 25th March, 1930, on that date, however, only the statutory buying price was paid; the previous occasion on which a purchase of open market gold was made by the Bank at a higher figure being 7th January, 1930, when the price was 84/11d. per fine ounce.

LOW PRICE OF GOLD

Another interesting feature of the month of March was that on the 31st, the price of gold was 84/9d. per fine ounce, a price which had not been touched for nearly five years—since 16th November, 1926.

The next two months were rather featureless. Exchanges, on the whole, remained favourable; movements in the French exchange during April even indicated the possibility of the return of gold from France, but this did not materialise.

SOVEREIGNS "SET ASIDE."

The "setting aside" of sovereigns by the Bank of England was particularly in evidence in April. During this month, according to the daily announcements, the amount thus dealt with was £4,192,033, whilst the amount released was £1,000,000. It was understood that a large proportion of the sovereigns 'set aside" was for account of Argentina.

GOLD RECEIVED FROM GERMANY.

The crisis in Austria, which came to a head in June with the difficulties involving the Austrian Credit Anstalt, enhanced the nervousness as to the financial situation in Europe. The loss of confidence led to a withdrawal of funds from Germany and the Reichsbank lost gold to an extent which gave cause for alarm. About £9,000,000 of gold from Germany was received by the Bank of England during June.

GOLD BOUGHT FOR DESPATCH TO GERMANY.

On the other hand private purchases of gold were made in the London market by German buyers, and although the individual purchases were comparatively moderate, the aggregate was substantial. This desire to acquire gold was probably a reflection of the current nervousness, liquid funds being converted into gold instead of seeking other forms of investment.

AN ACTIVE MARKET.

The open market became more active, and besides the usual shipments from South Africa, gold from the Straits Settlements and India was also available. The situation which had arisen in Germany, was followed by a considerable appreciation in the Swiss exchange, and Switzerland appeared in the market as a buyer of gold. This competition was particularly keen on 16th June, when, owing to the demand for fine gold for this quarter, supplies offered in the open market realised 85/0½d. per fine ounce, which was the highest quotation since the 19th January.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

The reaction of the developments in Central Europe were severely felt in this Country in July. With the growing apprehension there was an abnormal movement to liquefy sterling balances and funds were rapidly withdrawn from this Country with the result that all the principal foreign exchanges became adverse. Available supplies of South African and other gold were readily absorbed, shipments of the former again being sold whilst on the high seas.

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS FROM BANK OF ENGLAND.

The demands upon the Bank of England were unprecedented, and during the period 16th to 29th July, withdrawals of gold

(Continued on page 10.)

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Review Of Gold And Silver

(Continued from page 9.)

from the Bank, principally for France, but also for Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, resulted in a net efflux of no less than £32,061,408.

BANK RATE RAISED.

On the 23rd July the Bank Rate was raised from 2½ per cent. to 3½ per cent., which was soon followed by a further rise to 4½ per cent. on the 30th.

The raising of the Bank Rate, followed by the announcement that credits amounting to £50,000,000 had been placed at the disposal of the Bank of England by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, moved the exchanges in favour of this Country.

On the 5th August, however, the exchanges suddenly reacted, causing a renewal of the Continental demand of gold. The movement proved very brief, nevertheless about £2,500,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on 6th August for despatch to France and Holland.

GOLD FROM FRANCE.

One event of particular interest during August was the arrival in London from France of £500,000 of bar gold, which was sold to the Bank of England. The reason for this return of gold from France was not apparent, as it was not warranted by the position of the exchange at the time. It can only be assumed, therefore, that the shipment was made for some special purpose.

THREATENED FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Meanwhile, the political and financial situation in this country had become increasingly grave. The position in Austria and Germany, coupled with the fact that Great Britain was faced with a huge deficit in the Budget, enhanced the nervousness abroad, and the weakness of sterling gave cause for deep concern. Differences with regard to the means to be adopted to balance the Budget led to the resignation of the Government on 23rd August. Under the National Government which was immediately formed, an Emergency Budget was introduced in September, by which taxation was to be heavily increased and drastic economies effected by cuts in State expenditure.

GREAT BRITAIN SUSPENDS THE GOLD STANDARD.

Until the middle of September the Bank of England secured gold from the open market, but only by paying over the statutory buying price. An "undisclosed buyer" was also in the market, but, as had happened on previous occasions, the purchases were followed by announcements by the Bank of either its purchase of bar gold or the "release" of sovereigns "set aside", from which it would seem that gold secured by the "undisclosed buyer" had indirectly found its way into the Bank of England's holding.

On 15th September buyers for Holland appeared in the market and withdrawals of gold were made from the Bank. The demand became intense with every prospect of its continuing, and this immediately preceded the most important event of the year.

A Cabinet Meeting was held on the evening of Sunday, 20th September, and the following official announcement was made the same night:—

"His Majesty's Government have decided, after consultation with the Bank of England, that it has become necessary to suspend for the time being the operation of Subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Gold Standard Act of 1925, which requires the Bank to sell gold at a fixed price. A Bill for this purpose will be introduced immediately, and it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to pass it through all its stages on Monday, September 21st. In the meantime the Bank of England have been authorized to proceed accordingly in anticipation of the action of Parliament.

"The reasons which have led to this decision are as follows:—Since the middle of July funds amounting to more than £200,000,000 have been withdrawn from the London market. The withdrawals have been met partly from gold and foreign currency held by the Bank of England, partly from the proceeds of a credit of £50,000,000, which shortly matures, secured by the Bank of England from New York and Paris and partly from the proceeds of the French and American credits, amounting to £80,000,000, recently obtained by the Government. During the last few days the withdrawals of foreign balances have accelerated so sharply that His Majesty's Government have felt bound to take the decision mentioned above.

"This decision will, of course, not affect obligations of His Majesty's Government or the Bank of England which are payable in foreign currencies.

"The gold holding of the Bank of England amounts to some £130,000,000, and, having regard to the contingencies which may have to be met, it is inadvisable to allow this reserve to be further reduced.

"There will be no interruption of ordinary banking business. The banks will be open as usual for the convenience of their customers, and there is no reason why sterling transactions should be affected in any way.

"It has been arranged that the Stock Exchange shall not be opened on Monday, the day on which Parliament is passing the necessary legislation. This will not, however, interfere with the business of the current settlement on the Stock Exchanges, which will be carried through as usual.

"His Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that the present difficulties are due to any substantial extent to the export of capital by British nationals. Undoubtedly the bulk of the withdrawls have been for foreign account. They desire, however, to repeat emphatically the warning given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that any British citizen who increases the strain on the exchanges by purchasing foreign securities himself or assisting others to do so is deliberately adding to the country's difficulties. The banks have undertaken to co-operate in restricting purchases by British citizens of foreign exchange, except those required for the actual needs of trade or for meeting existing contracts, and, should further measures prove to be advisable, His Majesty's Government will not hesitate to take them.

"His Majesty's Government have arrived at their decision with the greatest reluctance. But during the last few days the international financial markets have become demoralized, and have been liquidating their sterling assets regardless of their intrinsic worth. In the circumstances there was no alternative but to protect the financial position of this country by the only means at our disposal.

"His Majesty's Government are securing a balanced Budget, and the internal position of the country is sound. This position must be maintained. It is one thing to go off the gold standard with an unbalanced Budget and uncontrolled inflation; it is quite another thing to take this measure, not because of internal financial difficulties, but because of excessive withdrawals of borrowed capital. The ultimate resources of this country are enormous, and there is no doubt that the present exchange difficulties will prove only temporary."

The Bank Rate was raised from 4-1/2 per cent. to 6 per cent. as from the commencement of business on the 21st September, and on the same day the legislation necessary to the suspension of the gold standard was passed through all its stages. The text of the Bill is as follows:—

1.—(1) Unless and until His Majesty by Proclamation otherwise directs, Sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Gold Standard Act, 1925, shall cease to have effect, notwithstanding that Subsection (1) of the said Section remains in force.

(2) The Bank of England are hereby discharged from all liabilities in respect of anything done by the Bank in contravention of the provision of the said Subsection (2) at any time after the eighteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and no proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted against the Bank or any other person in respect of anything so done as aforesaid.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Treasury to make, and from time to time vary, orders authorising the taking of such measures in relation to the exchanges and otherwise as they may consider expedient for meeting difficulties arising connection with the suspension of the gold standard.

This Subsection shall continue in force for a period of six months from the passing of this Act.

2.—This Act may be cited as the Gold Standard (Amendment) Act, 1931

EFFECT ON THE OPEN MARKET AND PRICE.

The new Act did not affect offerings made in the open market, in which the price of gold was now governed by the movements of the foreign exchanges. The top price of the year was 126|10d. per fine ounce quoted on 8th December and this was the highest quotation since 5th February, 1920, when the price was fixed at 127|4d.

The South African gold continued to arrive, but following the new conditions it was not made available to buyers as heretofore.

ISSUE OF SOVEREIGNS FOR EXPORT REFUSED.

A few days before the suspension of the gold standard, that is, on 17th September, the Bank of England refused to issue sovereigns required for export. Although under the Gold Standard Act of 1925 the Bank was not obliged to give sovereigns, it had done so for export up to the date mentioned as an act of grace.

OTHER COUNTRIES OFF GOLD.

On the 27th September it was made known that both Norway and Sweden had decided to suspend the gold standard, and on 29th a similar announcement was made as regards Denmark.

Coincident with the suspension in Great Britain it had been decided to maintain Indian currency on a sterling basis, and both Southern and Northern Rhodesia decided to adopt sterling currency as from 12th October.

It was announced on 19th October that the Canadian Government had passed an Order in Council prohibiting the export of gold from Canada except under licence issued by the Minister of Finance; such licence would only be granted to Canadian Chartered Banks. The suspension of gold payments by Japan was announced on 14th December.

(To be Continued).

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INDO BALM
BEST FOR PAINS

NEW YORK COTTON

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS DEPRESS PRICES

New York, Mar. 14.

PRICES OPEN 3 PTS. LOWER—SMALL RALLY — SWEDISH FINANCIAL TROUBLE—UNCERTAIN GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION — WALL-STREET MARKET WEAK—SOUTHERN SELLING—MARKET CLOSES 12 TO 10 PTS DOWN—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. LOWER AT 6.95C.

The expression of confidence recently experienced has again been rendered uncertain owing to disturbed financial situation in Sweeden and the uncertain outlook of the Election in Germany. Those who were over enthusiastic in their bullish views find no support and weak holders are liquidating their purchases with a view to replace on declines. There is no denying that there is too much cotton held in the South and while it is gradually offered the way in which it comes is so orderly that there is no reason for any heavy pressure. The Textile industry has maintained its present activity but still there remains much to be done on the constructive side. Most important factors which need satisfactory solution are disarmament, Reparations and War debts. Everybody knows that something will be done in this direction but mere idea and belief will not encourage any important demand.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points but during the early part of the session the market remained fairly steady with scattered buying. However towards the close prices suddenly declined on weakness of Wallstreet and selling on reaction theory. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 12 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 10 points to 6.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 15 points. Spot Cotton prices registered a drop of 17 points at 6.80c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.99 plus 01 lowest 6.86 —12.

N. Y. July. Highest 7.16 (12.39 p.m.) lowest 7.03 (close).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Declined owing to weakness of stock market and Southern selling.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 14.

May	6.86—12
July	7.03—12
October	7.25—10
December	7.43—10
January 1933	7.50—10
Middling spot	6.95—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 14.

March	6.76—15
May	3.85—15
Middling spot	6.80—17

NEW YORK
10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	6.93
July	7.12
October	7.32

New York—Noon Call.

May	6.97
July	7.13
October	7.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 14.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 14,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 25,000 bales.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on—

Berlin	15.22-1/2
Amsterdam	9.00
Brussels	25.87
Madrid	47.50
Milan	69.93
Berne	18.72
Paris	92.15
Prague	122.37
New York Closing Rate	3.63-1/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.
(In 1000's)

Total forwarded	1,623	5f	1,233
East Indian forwarded	127	3	141
Total Stock	851		
East Indian Stock	28		

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, March 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb Cargoes 26/6 Mar/April sellers.

Barletta Russo, per lb. 27/6 Mar/April sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels. 28 March/April sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 33/6 May June nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

RESTRICTED ENTERPRISE

Liverpool, Mar. 15.

MARKET OPENS ONE POINT LOWER. GENERAL SELLING—RALLY ON WEAK STERLING—LITTLE TRADE CALLING—OUTSIDE INFLUENCES RESTRICT ENTERPRISE—PRICES CLOSE 1 TO 2 PTS. UP—MIDDLING SPOT COTTON 1 PT. HIGHER AT 5.53D.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on general selling but later improved on easier Sterling. Trading was light and fluctuations were narrow. There was little trade calling in the afternoon but the trend of outside influences restricted enterprise. The market closed quiet at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices gained 1 point at 5.53d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Egyptian cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at rise of 4 to 16 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The general enquiry for Spot has been maintained this week. The Futures section has been entirely dominated by movements of the Exchanges. Early in the week, the sudden rise in Sterling brought out general selling, with sales on Japanese account particularly heavy. Later, with the Sterling moving less violently conditions quietened down but, with operators inclined to adopt a waiting attitude business has been on a very small scale.

The Egyptian prices moved parallel with the Americans.

MAXIMUM ACREAGE REDUCTION 15 P.C.

Prices were easier in consequence of some straddle reversing following the reaction in Sterling and uneasiness caused in Wall Street by the Swedish financial situation coupled with political events in Germany.

February consumption by American Mills is 450,000 Bales against 434,000 Bales during February last year.

The recent buctuation in Sterling have somewhat checked trade activity though the general opinion seems to be against any important rise in Sterling due to the unsettled financial situation in the Far East and uncertain outlook in respect of International debts.

Estimates regarding acreage are varying but opinion centres round a maximum reduction of 15 p.c.

In view of the present low price level and the unknown quantity of weather ahead no material setback is looked for and our long pull opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool market improved after the opening on lover exchange.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. (5-2 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson.

Very dull market but steady, waiting for some inspiration owing to continued lack of enthusiasm in American markets, however, we believe purchases an all declines. Egyptian market very steady on better business and Bullish final ginning figures".

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 14.

March	....	5.22
April		5.21+01
May	5.24	5.20+01
June		5.19+01
July	5.22	5.19+02
August		5.20+02
September		5.21+02
October	5.24	5.22+02
November		5.24+02
December		5.27+02
January 1933	5.30	4.29+02
February 1933		5.31+02
March 1933		5.33+02
May		5.38+02
Middling Spot		5.53+01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 14.

SAKELLARIDIS,—	
March	7.15+07
May	7.25—03
July	7.40+02
October	7.62—03
November	7.70—09
December	7.76+10
January 1933	7.81—10
F.G.F. Spot	7.55+05

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 14.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.11
Fine (good staple)	5.23
Superfine, (good staple)	5.35
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1. Staple)	5.61
Superfine No. 1 Staple)	5.76
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
BENGAL—	
Good	4.39
Fully good	4.49
Fine	4.59
SCINDE—	
Fully good	4.49
Fine	4.59
Superfine	4.69

U. S. A. MILLS COTTON CONSUMPTION

Census Bureau Report

Prospects Not Encouraging

The U.S.A. mills cotton consumption, during the month of February, as per the census Bureau Report, amounted 450,000 bales, against 435,000 during January. Thus there is now an increase of 15,000 bales. February consumption figures during the past five seasons were as under:—

Season		Bales.
1931-32	..	450,000
1930-31	..	434,000
1929-30	..	495,000
1928-29	..	598,000
1927-28	..	574,000
1926-27	..	590,000

A steady of the above figures show that last year the consumption was the lowest during the past six years, and now there is some improvement.

The Textile Merchants' Association of New York, in its monthly report states that stocks of manufactured cotton-goods have decreased by 5.7 per cent, compared with those of the previous month. Shipments amounted 105.9 per cent of production, and sales were 100.5 per cent of production, during February. Unfilled orders on hand compared with January show a decrease of 3.4 per cent.

Fairly large shipments and sales made during the last month show that big stores are replacing low stocks. However the prospective demand does not seem encouraging, as the unfilled orders have decreased. The state of affairs are responsible for the hand to mouth buying policy in cotton by trade interests.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 14.

Cottonseed Bombay-Hull ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton, £13-2-6 Mar/Apl. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent) £12 Mar/Apl. sellers.

LINSEED.
London, March 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £11-5-0 Mar/Apl. sellers.

Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton £8-12-6 April/May paid.

Linseed (Bombay (London) £12 March/April sellers.

LINSEED OIL
London, March 14.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 15 April sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 16 May/August sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £13.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £101-1/2

P and O Banking Corporation £8.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £95.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c. £82.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £45.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £57.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £66.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £89-1/2.

Consols, 2-1/2 p.c. £58-3/4.

War Loan 5 p.c. 101-5/8.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £96-1/4.

LONDON METALS.
London, March 14.

Copper, Bragiers £45-3/4.

Yellow Metal £39-1/2 F. O. B.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, 12.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauze £9.

Tin, English Ingots £132.

LONDON LIBERALS
London, March 14.

Spot	18-7/16
Forward	18-9/16

LONDON GOLD
London, March 14.

Gold bar fine per oz £5-14-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, March 14.

Interest—

Day to day loans	1-7/8 p.c.
7 days' market loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills—	
3 months	3-5/32 p.c.
6 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills	
3 months	4-1/2 p.c.
6 months	4-3/4 p.c.

London, March 14.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 3/32.
D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank Selling T T 1-6 3/32 March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 369.
Banks Selling T T 368
Banks Buying T T 362

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 685
Banks Buying D D 705

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 119 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 109

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 92 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 123 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.62 3/4 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 1/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 3/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 92.15 14th inst.
London/Belgium 25.85 14th inst.
London5Switzerland 18.75 14th inst.
London/Italy 69.95 14th inst.
Londdn/Berlin 15.22 14th inst.
London/Holland 10.00 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £5/13/8 12th inst. £5/14/0 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3/16 12th inst. 18 7/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 5/16 12th inst. 18 9/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 12th inst. 30 1/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 12th inst. 2 13/16 p.c. 14th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 p.c. 12th inst. 3 p.c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver. China and India bought. Seller scarce.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 15.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-2

4 per cent. 1931-38 Conversion Loan Rs. 90/2

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 89

4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 89

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/14

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 88/4

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 89/6

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/10

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97/14

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 102/14

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 15.

March	142.80—2.80
June	147.60 —3.00
September	151.00—2.00

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Mar. 15.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U.P.	190	186	182	178
B. G. Rajputana	190	186	182	178
M. G. Punjab	183	184	180	176
M. G. Oomra No. 3	210	206	202	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	222	218	214	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	215	211	207	

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 15.

Letitia, Taylor, Liverpool
British Soldier, Adam, Abadan
Turaken, Jones, Genoa
Jalajyoti, Owens, Rangoon

DEPARTURES
March 16.

Turoma, Ashwin, Alexandria
Troutenfels, Bodes, Hamburg
Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh

LOADING
March 15.

Steamer Sydney Maru for Kobe
Steamer Jalajyoti for Calcutta

S S Letitia: The G T Company's steamer Letitia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Turaken:—The T M Company's steamer Turaken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for Java, with through passengers

S S British Soldier:—The A. P. O. Company's steamer British Soldier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Trautenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trautenfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Mar. 15.

1 Tugela 3462 Colombo 15-3 L. Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa 5980, London 19-3 M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4462, Karachi. 18-3 K Nixon and Co.
4 Shunko Maru 5027 Colombo 24-3 O. S. Kaisha.
8 Tarakan 4917 N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.
12 Castalia 4171 Karachi 23-3, Grahams T. Co.
14 C/o Nagpur 6289, Karachi 20/3, K Nixon & Co.
5 Trantenfels 3924, Hamburg, 16-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.
16 Dalgoma 3571 Hull 20-3 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Glenedan 3023, Rangoon 18/3, Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, Busrah, 16-3, M M. and Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 18-3 M M and Co.
6 Sydney Maru 2523, Kobe, 30-3, O. S. Kaisha.
8 Alipore 3241 Japan 18-13 M M and Co.
9 Hatkhola 4338, Rangoon 17-3, M. M. and Co.
10/11 Nuddia 4956 Calcutta 15-3 M M and Co.
12/13 Shanghai Maru 2524 Kobe 18-3 O S Kaisha.
15 Haideri 912, Karachi 17/3, S & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Rajput 3891 Rangoon, 16-3, T Morrisson & Co.
D/E Khosrou 2492, Jeddah, 17-3 T Morrison and Co.
F. Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 15-3 T. Morrison & Co.
G. Oostcappellos, 348, M'Coast, 16-3, Merchant S. N. Co.
C/R Hatipara 4893, N F, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.

Comorin, 18-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Somali 17-3 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 25-3 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 27-3 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/Raubax 22-3 K N Co.
Lalitia 16-3 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Freinfels, 26-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM GENO.

Taracan 12-3 T M Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama 17-3 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harve 12/3, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 25/3 F. F. Campbell & Co
City of Kobe 14/3, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Kidderrore 22-3. P & S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 19/3, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-3. N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Argen Maru 25-3 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Mooltan, 25/3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 26-3. M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 19/3, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 28-3 M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur 20-3 K N Co.
Cactalla, 15/3, G. T. Co.
Letetia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore, 16-3 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Shanghai Maru 18/3 O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru 30-3 O S Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH

Varsowa 18/3 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara N F. M M and Co.
Jalajyoti N F. S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Gleneden, NF, S S N Co.
Rajput N F T M Co.

FOR JELDAH.

Khosru NF T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 23-3 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED FOR LONDON.

Malwa, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur K N Co.
Castalia, G T Co.
Letetia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Alipore, P & O S N Co.
Shanghai Maru O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsowa M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara M M and Co.
Jalajyoti S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Gleneden S S N Co.
Rajput T M Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Khosru T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Clan Macphie 12-3-32
Tugela 12-3-32
Trivia 12-3-32
Naldera (by boats) 12-3-32
Naringa 12-3-32
President Garfield (boats) 14-3-32
Barpeta 14-3-32
Irrawadi 14-3-32
Moldavia (boats) 14-3-32

IMPORTS
March 15

S S Clan Macpher Agents J Finlay and Co from Liverpool:—89 drums lubricating oil; 50 drums disinfectant fluid; 299 drums paint; 36 cases cotton yarn; 101 cases cotton goods; 30 cases cottons; 90 cases art silk yarn; 1055 cases machinery; 55 cases glassware; 100 cases wire netting; 100 bundles flanges; 250 bundles steel keys; 160 bundles steel; 150 bundles steel sheets; 500 bundles galvd sheets; 3440 bundles plates spelter; 3959 bundles fire bricks; 50 bundles cisterns; 76 bundles oil cloth; 50 bundles whisky; 63 bundles beer; 99 bundles paper; 50 bales Russian cotton; 50 cases indigo; 195 cases fire tiles; 910 cases soap; 50 cases boot protectors; 37 cases tyres; 2500 bags soda ash; 79 drums dyes; 1600 bags 392 drums chemical.

From Glasgow: 330 bundles tin plates; 225 bundles plates; 278 bundles pipes; 100 bundles bath bricks; 474 bundles hooks; 180 bundles nails; 100 bales newspaper; 210 cases whisky; 65 cases sewing machinery; 119 cases sewing thread; 8000 pieces fire bricks; 1317 cases beer; 500 nos. stone ware jars.

From Swansea:—8000 bundles galvd sheets; 4900 bundles tinplates; 170 bundles pales; 60 bundles zinc white; 300 bundles copper sheets.

From Suez.—2552 drums asphalt

EXPORTS.
March 15.

S S Malwa for London:—10 cases animal skin H A Amin; 8 bales animal skin F Nizami and Co; 2 cases brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 25 bales animal skin R Harilal and Bros; 18 bales animal skin G Suchidina; 2 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 195 bags groundnut kernals M Bhuta and Co; 65 bags turmeric M Bhuta and Co; 11 cases bristles M M and Co; 4 pots palma rosa oil S Nowroji and Co.

For Port Said: 20 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—1280 bags groundnuts R Ratilal and Co; 7040 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 1322 bags groundnut kernals C Dharamsy and Co.

For Hull:—64 bags rapeseed C Jivanlal and Co; 320 bags myrabollams R S Tata and Co

S S Latitia for Liverpool: 7040 bags groundnuts Steel Bros; 31 bales wool raw M Motilal; 10 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 81 bales wool raw Bombay Co.

For Glasgow:—1355 bags groundnut cakes 2115 bags linseed H Ramji and Co

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool: 2624 bags myrabollams J Narbheram and Co.

For Marseilles:—70 bags gum karaya J Narbheram and Co.

S S City of Nagpur for Manchester:—105 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The
National City Bank
of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg:—15 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer.

For Osalo:—381 drums magnasium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—800 bundles tin clipping 1400 bags castor seed N Fatehally; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 15.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	493	83,244
Central India	108	99,295
Barsi and Nagar	548	65,378
Hyderabad-Gaorani		17,241
Berar	2,317	175,845
Central Provinces	285	59,138
Total Oomras	3,751	499,941
Dholera	1,085	123,155
N.-W. Provinces		25,251
Rajputana		42,421
Sind-Punjab	580	120,341
Broach	1,479	29,977
Coompta & Dharwar		11,087
Westerns-Northerns		14,450
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,705
Persian	142	1,161
American		87,004
Egyptian & African	422	82,389
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		189
Total	7,459	1,089,674

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 10th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	320	93,103
Japan & China	550	471,353
Coast Ports		21,478
Up-country by Rail		93,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,602
Total	870	703,852

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 14.

F. F. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 14-3-32	8722000	8174000
Receipts Yesterday 14-3-32	14000	18000
Exports to date 14-3-32	6307000	5365000
Stock at Ports 11-3-32	4655000	3922000
Stocks Interior Towns 11-3-32	1960000	1421000
Stock Liverpool 11-3-32	851000	1136000
Visible Supply 11-3-32	9255000	7679000
Quantity in Sight 11-3-32	13023000	11881000
Quantity out of Sight 11-3-32	8975000	7291000

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns In India.
J12

PURDAH POLLING BOOTHS FOR WOMEN VOTERS

"Adult Suffrage Is A Necessity For Muslims," Says Rahman

LOTHIAN TALKS FOR "TALKIE"

A "Talkie Picture" of the Indian Franchise Committee was taken on Tuesday morning, when Lord Lothian, Chairman, repeated the first speech, which he delivered on the 7th instant before the joint session of the Franchise Committee in Bombay.

The operator requested Lord Lothian to repeat the last portion of his speech, as it was inaudible. This was done and the Committee then proceeded to record evidence.

MUSLIMS FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

"As far as the interests of the Muslim Community is concerned, adult suffrage is a necessity. All the important organisations of Musalmans are wedded to this view," said Mr. S. M. Rahman, High Court Pleader, Akola; in the course of a written memorandum to the Franchise Committee.

While giving his oral evidence before that body on Tuesday, adult suffrage, he said, was not practicable at the present moment, but he suggested modification of the electorate, so as to include a large number of Musalmans. If, the present property qualification was reduced by 50 per cent. he thought franchise could easily be widened so as to include 25 per cent. of the total population. He was strongly opposed to the group system.

PURDAH POLLING BOOTHS

Before educational qualification was enforced, he thought, free and compulsory primary education was necessary. For, the benefit of purdah ladies he suggested purdah polling booths.

RESERATION OF SEATS FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Y. Shariff, M. L. C. Nagpur in the course of his memorandum urged the immediate introduction of provincial autonomy. According to him, responsible opinion in the country was not prepared to accept adult suffrage, as it was not practical politics under the existing conditions. The only safe and sound course was to increase the franchise from ten to fifteen per cent. of the population with a provision in the constitution which would automatically enable each province to increase it to twenty five per cent. and thereafter to fifty per cent. of the population, if a resolution by two-thirds majority was passed by provincial legislatures within a time limit of ten years. In this way adult suffrage might be achieved. Referring to the enfranchisement of women, Mr. Shariff thought that besides having purdah booths, it would be necessary to reserve at least fifteen per cent. of seats for women. He favoured separate electorates for the depressed classes, but not for labour.

VOTING IN THE OPEN.

Sir Moropant V. Joshi. (Amraoti) orally examined said he was in favour of direct election, not by ballot but open election. This, he thought, would obviate the necessity of the villagers' going to polling booths several miles away from their homes, and at the same time, it would be easy for them to understand. He was not in favour of adult franchise, but if it was granted immediately, his method of voting in the open by groups would be the best way to meet that emergency.

DO AWAY WITH NOMINATIONS

Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelkar (Balaghat) in his memorandum did not believe that there could be any responsibility in the central government or provinces if their respective legislatures were divided into classes or communal compartments. If government really meant to transfer their power to the Indian people the transfer must be subject to condition that the legislatures were composed on the principle of "All for one and one for all." He thought that an ostensibly democratic or representative, but really communal or class form of government was much worse and perhaps more dangerous than bureaucratic or even an autocratic form of government. He was in favour of widening the franchise for men to 45 per cent. and for women to five per cent. He was against the system of nomination for the Depressed Classes or any other classes or communities which he thought should be done away with and replaced by direct elections.

To Dr. Ambedkar, witness said it would not be difficult for a Depressed Class man to be returned in general elections. The Congress would return a Depressed Class man without a difficulty.

To Mr. Tambe, witness said that he was Minister of C. P. Government in 1921—1923 when a resolution was passed in the Legislative council to throw open public schools, temples and "Sarais" to the Depressed Classes.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT WOMEN FRANCHISE.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde in his oral evidence said he was against the group system and was not very enthusiastic about women's franchise.

To Major J. Milner witness said there would be administrative difficulty, if adult franchise was granted.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh (Berar) was for extension of franchise by education, income and property qualifications. He was in favour of giving suffrage to women by creating a separate electorate for them. In regard to the depressed classes, he would concede them separate electorate, since Muslims demanded the same. So long as Muslims maintained a separate house within a house, and wished to be a separate nation within a nation, the demands of a similar nature from others, he submitted, would be irresistible.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AGAINST NOMINATION.

Mr. B. G. Kane and Mr. C. D Madura (Indian Christians) then were examined on behalf of the Indian Christians. Both of them opposed the system of nomination and urged for its abolition. They claimed to have cultural unity and submitted that their Church Government was absolutely representative, perhaps more than any other minor community. All that they wanted was four seats, out of which one was to be reserved for a lady representative, by a separate electorate, if that principle was conceded to Muslims and Europeans.

ONLY BECAUSE OF OTHERS.

Asked by Sir Ernest Bennett as why the Indian Christians wanted separate electorate when they were cultured and advanced people, Mr. Kane replied that if the other minor communities were given that privilege, they would press for it as a minor community.

Mr. G. M. Thaware, on behalf of the depressed classes endorsed the representation submitted by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan to the Indian Round Table Conference. He suggested separate electorate for depressed classes on population basis.

MRS. TAMBE WANTS RESERVATION FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Tambe advocated the enfranchisement, among other things, of wives of those persons who now enjoyed the right of franchise. Replying to the chairman, witness said she was in favour of women getting into legislatures by direct election. She would have certain percentage of seats reserved for women.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH GOODS ATTACHED

Lorry, Wooden Seats And Bullocks

TO RECOVER LAND REVENUE OF RS. 190

AHMEDABAD, March 14

The Mamlatdar of North and Daskroi Taluka has attached two bullocks, one water lorry, 83 wooden seats, etc., from the Gujerat Vidyapith, the national university founded by Mahatma Gandhi, for non-payment of land revenue amounting to Rs. 190.

These will be auctioned on 24th instant at the Mamlatdars office. —A. P.

JAIRAMDAS JAILED

"C" Class For Ladies In Karachi

KARACHI, Mar. 14.

The editor of the "Sind Herald", has been convicted under the Ordinance, and sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or six months more imprisonment.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, A.I.C.C. has been sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or six months more.

Six more Congressmen, including two ladies have been convicted and sentenced to varying terms. Excepting Mr. Jairamdas who has been classed as "B", others have been placed in "C" class.

One man has apologised and has subsequently been released.—A. P.

Allegations Against European Suspects

MADRAS, March 14

Further police enquiries regarding the arrest of two Europeans show that the accused who are said to be natives of Sweden started sometime ago a firm in Karachi styled importers and exporters of medicine, and after collecting various sums of money, it is alleged, they absconded.

In Bombay, it is further alleged that they opened a branch and collected money from different persons as securities for appointment as clerks and agents. —A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kharagpur.—Rajendranath Roy, Pleader of Dacca, was arrested by the police on a charge of possessing objectionable papers and violating jail rules while interviewing his son in Hijli Detention camp. He was, however, released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 by the sub-divisional officer.—A. P.

Shillong.—Discussion on demands for grants concluded on Monday. The Council passed two cut motions one protesting against the grant of allowances to Assistant Surgeons in the Dibrugarh Medical School, and the other criticising the scanty provision for water supply and treatment of local boards.—A. P

The Madras Legislative Council on Monday voted Rs. 82,64,600 under Irrigation (Reserved) excluding Cauvery-Mettur project. Replying to a cut motion which was eventually withdrawn the Revenue Member said that maintenance and repairing charges of irrigation channels and details had considerably increased and assured the House that improvement would be carried out as far as financial conditions allowed.—A. P.

The Advocates Association of the Allahabad High Court was At Home on Monday to bid farewell to Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, president of the Association, received the guests.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Mr. Sydney Pascall president of the Rotary International arrived here on Monday morning from Madras, and is staying at the Strad Hotel.—A. P.

Lahore.—Grants in respect of Forests (Rs. 13,68,600) Forests Capital Expenditure (Rs. 40,97,000) Registration (Rs. 74,800 and Irrigation (Rs. 89,52,900) were voted on Monday by the Punjab Council without any cuts. Several cuts were moved in respect of these grants but were either rejected or withdrawn—A. P.

INVENTOR OF KODAK DEAD

Mr. George Eastman

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Mr. George Eastman, inventor of Kodak, has committed suicide by shooting himself.—Reuter.

(Mr. George Eastman whose death is reported at the age of 78 was a Chairman of the Board of the Eastman Kodak Co., and a Director of Kodak, Ld. He perfected a process for manufacturing sensitive gelatine dry plates in 1880, also invented the first plate-coating machine which was patented the same year. His first commercially successfully rollable film was patented four years later and the original Kodak camera patented in 1888. Two years later the first machine for making rollable transparent film was patented.)

OBITUARY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Deaths have occurred of Colonel S. C. F. Peile and Sir Duncan Campbell.

Deaths are also announced of Reverend Sir George Rivett Carnac and Brigadier General Francis Lee.

C. P. Standing Crops Damaged

(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 14.

Damage to standing crops by hail is reported from Saugor Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Akola and Buldhana Districts of this province.

It is also stated that "Masur" and linseed crop in Mandla District has been damaged by frost and that the wheat crop of Hoshangabad District is withering for want of moisture.

Sporadic renderpest and foot and mouth diseases of agricultural stock are also reported from 12 Districts.

GUJERATI MERCHANT ARRESTED

Under Emergency Ordinance

A Gujerati merchant doing business in Mandvi was arrested on Tuesday morning, at his residence, at C. P. Tank. The arrest was effected by Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

The arrested man was first taken to the office of the Police Commissioner, and then removed to the Byculla House of Correction where he will be detained.

Tyldesly To Play For Nantwich

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Dick Tyldesley, the Test bowler who has severed his conection with Lancashire, is expected to ratify an engagement to play for Nantwich in the North Staffordshire League as a Saturday afternoon as professional. He hopes to sign the contract on Wednesday.

Armed Dacoits Attack Post Office

FIVE ARRESTED

MADARIPUR, Mar. 14.

An armed dacoity was committed at 3 p.m. to-day in Charmugria Post Office within Madaripur Municipality. About 10 persons armed with revolvers and daggers attacked the post-office cut off telegraph connection, seriously wounded some of the postal employees who tried to resist them and decamped with the cash collections of the day.

While trying to escape the people of the locality gave chase. The dacoits fired revolver shots, wounding one of the pursuers. Five of the dacoits were, however, felled by stones and were arrested.

Mr. J. Lawrence of W. Haworth and Co. and Mrs. Lawrence who live by the side of the post office fired several shots at the dacoits and helped in their arrest.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN SHAHAPUR

Ban On Hoisting Of National Flag

BELGAUM, Mar. 15.

In consequence of the promulgation of the Second to Fifth Ordinances in Sangli State, Shahapur Police are alert watching the developments of Congress activities in Shahapur Taluka. The hoisting of the Congress flag on the public square has been prohibited, and notices under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code served on the President, Congress Flag Committee, Shahapur, and a Congress worker asking them to refrain from hoisting the flag and participating in prabhat pheris and congress meetings.—A. P.

KARNATAK LEADER'S TRIAL ENDS

Judgment Reserved

DHARWAR, March 15

The trial against a Karnatak leader, concluded to-day in the sessions court under Section 124 A. Judgment has been reserved for to-morrow.—A. P.

Press Correspondent Jailed

DHARWAR, March 15

A press correspondent was sentenced to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under the Ordinance No. 2 for giving false reports to two newspapers.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 14.

On receipt of information that picketers were fed in a hotel situated in Delhi Chakla the police searched a hotel and seized Rs. 10 being the amount written in the account book as received for the purpose. The police also arrested a man who is alleged to be signing passes for feeding picketers. He has been charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A Congressman who was released on parole about a fortnight ago regularly reported himself to the police till last evening but failed to do so this evening and was arrested for breach of parole.

Another Congress worker who was wanted by the police was arrested this evening while he was crossing the River Sabarmati.—A. P.

URDERED HIS OWN SON

Father Transported For Life

COIMBATORE, Mar. 14.

The sessions of Judge, Coimbatore, has sentenced Muthuswami Pujari of Somavarampatti village, Udamalpet taluq, to transportation for life for the murder of his own son.

The prosecution case was that the accused offered his own son as human sacrifice to the village goddess on 31st January last.—A. P.

"BACKWARD CLASSES" AND HIGHER GOVT. POSTS

'Not Barred From Appointments"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Backward Class Officer invites the attention of all members of the "Backward Classes" to the recent orders of Government regarding the employment in Government service of persons belonging to these classes.

In addition to orders issued in the past, Government have now

(1) Directed that when suitably qualified men from the "Backward Classes" apply for posts in the higher services their applications should be sympathetically considered and the fact that they belong to the "Backward Classes" should not be a bar to their appointment but rather a recommendation, and (2) prescribed a minimum of 10 per cent. recruitment of members of the "Depressed Classes" as menials in all Government offices and Departments in the Presidency proper having more than five peons, except in the Reformatory School Yeravda, and in the Offices of Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and of Vaccinators. It should be noted that this percentage is to be exclusive of posts of sweepers."

Rent Act For Bombay

"NO CASE FOR ITS REVIVAL"

Government's Reply To Tenants' Association

The Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Association writes:—

In reply to several queries from the public in connection with the tenants' Memorandum the Association has received the following reply from the Government:—

"After careful inquiry and consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that there is no case for the revival of the Rent Act, in Bombay City. They regret therefore that they are unable to take action on the lines desired by your Association."

In spite of the above hopeless reply the Association has been trying to get sympathies of the different M.L.Cs. and assure the public that a regular Rent Act Bill would be introduced in the next session of the Council.

"LUCKIEST MAN IN IRISH SWEEP"

Kent Man Draws Two Horses

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

A city clerk living at Welling in Kent is the luckiest man hitherto in the Irish Sweep draw. Under the name "Thankful" he has drawn two horses namely Annandale, the fourth favourite, and Prince Cherry, an outsider.

Curiously enough a Kent man had drawn two horses in the last sweep in November.

Also lucky is Mrs. Murray of Hailsham Sussex, who had drawn Cameronian and won £30,000 in the Derby Sweep, has drawn "Possible" to-day. "Last year I sold half half my ticket. Now I will hang on" she said.

London and home countries are having a full share of luck. Among those who have drawn horses are a Kentish town doctor, an invalid woman, whose husband is unemployed, a theatrical manager, a carpenter, a lady's companion, a monumental mason, domestic servants, and several office syndicates and unemployed.

REWARI'S "CHOTE BHAIA" DRAWS MERRIMENT.

Theras—E X 35219 "Timeex" Fourteenth Medium Battery, R A, Fort Delhi.

Great Span—E B 11568 Quintuple, Two Ripon Lane, Calcutta.

K C B has been drawn by E R 73445 MgUstin. 132 Hanthawaddy Road, Kemmedine, Rangoon.

Fair Richard EH 73311 seven-seven, 37 Church Lane, Lahore.

Merriment—IV E S 80404 "Chote Bhaia", Guard, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Rewari, Punjab.

Forbra—E S 71786, "Krishna", 6 Kosi Road, Jamshedpur.

De La Rue—E. D. 36119 Ceylon Produce Agency, Matale.

HolmesE. W. 70106 Pichyal Punisgalla Estate, Rangalla.—Reuter.

Lincolnshire Probables

LONDON, March 14.

The following are alterations in the Lincolnshire probables which were announced in a message of 8th instant:—

Flying Argosy will be ridden by Perryman, Grand Master by F. Rickaby, Eldorado by Caldwell, Bread Crumb by Rebertson, Rada by Cullen, Ladies Chain by Hudson and Dooley by Sharpe. No jockeys have been selected for Eyes Front, Grand Salute, Ellenborough, Kenwyn. Omit Manbo, Martens Tower and Trinidad.

Martens Tower was scratched at ten on Saturday evening.

VICTORIA CLUB CALL OVER

The following is Victoria Club callover on Lincolnshire:—

100/9 Zanoff taken and offered; 100/9 Lady Marjorie offered 100/8 taken; 15/1 Diolite; 100/6 Jericho taken and offered; 100/6 Go Easy offered and 20/1 taken 17/1 Knight of the Vale offered and 18/1 taken; 20/1 Light o'Love offered and 25/1 taken; 25/1 Anthurium taken and offered; 28/1 Dooley offered and 33/1 taken; 33/1 Pommame taken and offered 33/1 Grand Master offered and 40/1 taken; 50/1 Twelfth Night taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

ALLAHABAD SENSATION

Municipal Officials Arrested

UNDER SEC. 17-(A) OF C. L. A. ACT

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

A report from Hapur says that Lala Bakhtawar Lal, Senior Vice-Chairman, Pandit Leeladhar Sharma, Junior vice-Chairman, and Lala Revtisharan Member of the Municipal Board and Mr. Manakchand were arrested at the Municipal Office just after a meeting, under Section 17 (A) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

MORE REBELS CONVICTED

Two To Be Transported For Life: Three Get 7 Years' Rigorous Imprisonment

RANGOON, March 14

Of five accused in the Wetto Rebellion case, two were sentenced to transportation for life, and the rest to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Phongyi Adeiksa, who was wanted by Pegu police for alleged harbouring and eventually joining Pegu rebels, has been arrested by Thayetmyo police.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

Burmese Association's Opposition

RANGOON, March 15

The Executive Committee of U Soe Thein's General Council of the Burmese Association has passed a resolution rejecting the constitution which the Premier had outlined for a separated Burma and opposing the separation of Burma from India.—A. P.

Hartal And Procession In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Mar. 14.

A hartal was again observed yesterday and a procession taken out and meetings held in defiance of Section 144, when the police were busy quelling an outburst of communal fury which was fortunately confined to a few youths. The actual fighting was restricted to throwing stones.

"PRIVATE FEUD" AND FALSE ALARM.

A private feud between two Hindu factions was given a communal turn and a false alarm was raised as a result of which Muslims also began to closing their shops. Great panic prevailed, but nothing of a serious nature occurred.—A. P.

Betting On Grand National

The following is the betting on the Grand National:—

8/1 Grakle; 11/1 Heartbreak Hill 100/7 Gregalach; 22/1 Vinicole and Annandale; 28/1 Hank and Holmes taken and offered 28/1 Dusty Foot and Pelorus Jack offered and 33/1 taken 33/1 Coup De Dhapeau offered and 40/1 taken; 40/1 Ottawa taken and offered; 40/1 Pulte Calm offered; 50/1 Possible; 66/1 Merriment Four taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

South Australia Knock Up 410 Runs

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Brisbane.—Following are to-day's closing scores in the match between South Australia and Queensland, which commenced on Saturday:—

South Australia 410 (Catchlove 103 not out, Gilbert four for 99).

Queensland 255 for six (Benstead 56 not out, Cook 52).—Reuter.

Crisis Measures To Continue One More Year

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The House of Commons, to-day, passed the third reading of the Financial Emergency Enactments Continuance Bill, prolonging for a year the measures adopted during the last year's crisis.—Reuter.

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